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**THE
ENGLISH**

SCHOOLE-MASTER :

Teaching all his Schollers, of what Age

soever, the most Easie, short, and perfect order of
distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-
tongue, that hath ever yet beene
knowne or Published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how
any unskilfull person may easily both understand any hard
English words, which they shall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or
else-where heare or read: and also be made able to use the same aptly
themselves; and generally, whatsoever is necessary to bee knowne
for the English speech: So that he which hath this Booke onely,
needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters into
the Grammar-Schoole, for an Apprentise, or any other his
private use, so farre as concerneth English. And therefore is
made not onely for Children (though the first Booke be
more childish for them) but also for all other,
especially that are Ignorant in the
Latine-tongue.



In the next Page the Schoole-Master hangeth forth his
Table to the view of all beholders, setting forth some of
the chiefe Commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill,
by *Edward Cote*, Master of the Free-Schoole in
Bury St. EDMOND.

Perused and approved by publike Authority, and now the 18th.
time imprinted, with certaine Copies to Write by, at the
end of this Booke added,

LONDON,
Printed by *B. A. and T. F.* for the Company of STATIONERS:
¶ 64 c.

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The Schoole-Master his Profession.



Professe to teach thee, that art utterly Ignorant to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgement to understand the reason of our English-tongue with great expedition, ease, and pleasure.

I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great ease.

I undertake to teach all my Schollers, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-Schoole, that they shall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: Which, what ease and benefit it will bring into Schoole-Masters, they best know: and the same profit doe I offer to all other, both Men, and Women: that now for want hereof, are ashamed to write to their best friends: for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all Schoole-masters of the English-tongue, that they shall not only teach their Schollers with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach a hundred Schollers sooner than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plaine and short kind of Teaching, to encourage many to Reade, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will bee brought into this Land, and more Bookes bought than otherwise would have beene.

I shall ease the poorer sort, of much charge that they have beene at, in maintaining their Children long at Schoole, and in buying of many Bookes.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficulty, and uncertainty,

The Schoole-Master his Profession.

tainty, shall by mee plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I doe teach thee the first part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any number.

By the practise thereunto adjoynd, all learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in their Prose or Verse.

By the same practise, Children shall learne in a Cateshisme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a brieft Chronologic for practise of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories: and a Grammer schooller learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and Latine, lived, and when the principall Histories in them were done.

I have set downe a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the Interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammer-Schoole, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Booke nor before expounded, seek the Table.

If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniforme manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples for faire Writing, whereby in every Schoole all bad hands may bee abandoned, that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things; reade the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Booke, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

O Ther men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler : but I am inforced of necessity to affect that plaine rudenesse, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deale. The learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach this Treatise without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it, for their own private benefit, and to such Men and Women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others ; give me leave therefore, (I beseech you) to speake plainly and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreat thee to give diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee, I seeke nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease, and profit, and the good of thy Schollers. If peradventure for 2, or 3, dayes at the first it may seeme somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee : so if thou take diligent paines in it but 4 dayes thou shalt learne many very profitable things that thou never knewest ; yea, thou shalt know more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth : thou shalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit than any other, not following this order, teacheth ; and thou mayest sit on thy shop-boord, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to heare thy Schollers, after thou hast once made this little Booke familiar to thee. The practice and order of Studie, I know is a stranger to thee ; yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not over any one word, before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule, or word, and having none present to helpe thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, untill thou meetest with your Minister, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou maist inquire ; and doe not thinke it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with : rather assure thy selfe, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject, but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their foolish ignorance, like *scoggins* Puffe, who because he had used his old *Assumpsimus* for these dozen yeares, would not leave it for the other new *Assumpsimus* though it were never so good. Two things generally you must marke for the use of this Booke ; First, the true understanding of it, in the matter ; Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be onely a Scholler ; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with farre more ease and pleasure to the learner. And therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason : Thou hast but two principall things to learne ; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seeme common as that thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set downe, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be propounded unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And I have so begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first leamd, all the other will follow with very little labour. These Syllables knowne, because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learne, but to divide them ; for which I have laide downe so easie and certaine Rules (beleeve me that have tried) as that thou shalt never erre

In any hard word ; I doubt not but thine owne experience shall find this true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvell not why in this first book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner ; yea from my selfe in the rest of the worke, as *templ* without (e) *tus* with one (s) and *plum* not *plums*, &c. My reason is, I have put there no more Letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custome ; yea often I write the same word diversely (if it be used indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the first, 2, 4, 7, and eight Chapter, regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of Reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou maist have nothing in the second Booke to learne, but onely division of words, and other hard observations. The Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the Margent (which I would have alwayes thee diligently reade and marke) will make these things more plaine unto thee.

Also, where I undertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced, I must meane it of these words whose writing is determined ; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this Land are not agreed, as some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, is from the Latine *Malitiosus*. So some write *German* from the Latine, some *Germaine* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper Names, strange words of Art in severall Sciences, nor the unknowne termes of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thinkest that art a Teacher, to heare how thou mayest with more ease and profit reach a hundred Schollers, than before forty ; follow my advice, and I warrant thee successe. Let every one of thy Schollers (for the best thou hast shall learne, that here which he never knew, neither needeth hee any other for English) provide and use this Book, then divide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4, sorts as thy Number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Schollers) and place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardnesse, in one Lesson or fourme, as in Grammar Schooles ; And so goe through the whole number, not making above foure companies at the most : so that thou shalt have but foure Lectures to heare, though thou hast a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldst heare any fourme, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together : heare two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one reade one line, sentence or part ; another the next, and so through, so that all doe somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him, encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt doe more good unto twenty in one houre, then before unto foure in severall lessons. For the appoyning of each other, as I have directed in the end of the second Booke, emulation and feare of discredit will make them envie who shall excell. By this meanes also, every one in a higher fourme shall be well able to helpe those under him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voyce, I have given thee this helpe : I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both Dialogue, and other ; and for Verse, Psalmes and other verses of all the severall sorts usuall, which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any English. But I have must

make

The Preface to the Reader.

make earnest request unto all caretull Ministers, that as they tender the good Education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repaire unto the Schooles of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to heare their Children pronounce, and so helpe such with their direction, that desire to use this Booke in their Schooles; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little Children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the onely cause of such wofull Ignorance in so many men and women that cannot write (without greater error) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be wise to whom they commit their Children.

But to returne to my teaching Tradesmen. If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the direction given in all places of the book, and as thy Scholler is in saying his lesson, make what words he misleth, and then note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next Lecture, and so untill he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes also remember them to appose him in them in their appositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that his little young child will have torne it before it be halfe learned. Then answer him, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this: First, the Printer upon the sight hereof hath framed the Horn-book, according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason; for a Child may by this Treatise almost learne to spell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other Horn booke. But this latter, being first learned, being the ground-woke of spelling, all the rest of this worke will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the child should teare out every Leafe as fast as he learneth it, yet it shall not bee greatly hurtfull; for every new following Chapter repeareth and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them, prefixeth the manner how to understind the use of them, whereunto I referre thee, having beene already over-tedious. For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being before sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so plainly praied and hoped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easie and speedy attaining the learned Languages:

an argument which as it is more pertinent to Profession, so might it bee

rather expected from me then this poore Pamphlet. But in

the meane time, if in this thou find my words

true, accept my good-will, and

give glory to God.

(*)



A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p.
q. r. s. t. b. u. w. x. y. z. &

A. B. C. D. E. f. G. H. I. k. L.
M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U.
w. X. y. Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o.
p. q. r. s. t. v. u. w. x. y. z. &

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M.
N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. U. W. X.
Y. Z. &

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p.
q. r. s. t. v. u. w. x. y. z. &

A. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M.
N. N. O. P. P. Q. R. S. T. V. U.
W. X. Y. Z. &

U. y. f. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s. s.

ā. ē. ō. ū.

The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Chap. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two Letters ; beginning with the easiest , and joyning them together that are of like sound , as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not bee taught the Schollers ; but onely direct the Teachers.

a e i o u

Ab eb fb ob ub

Ad ed id od ud

Af ef if of uf

Ag eg ig og ug

Ab eb ** oh **

Al el il ol ul

Am em im om um

An en in on un

Ap ep ip op up

Ar er ir or ur

At et it ot ut

{ Ak ek tk ok } Suk

{ Ac ec tc oc } uc

{ As es ts os } ns

Az ez iz oz uz

Ai ei oi oi *

Ap ep * op *

Au eu * ou *

Aw ew * ow *

Ar er ir or ur

If you do ill, fy on us all:

Ah, is it so? he is my fo.

Wo be to me, if I do so.

B

a e i o u

Ba be bi bo bu

Ba be bi bo bu

Fa fe fi fo fu

Ga ge gi go gu

Ha he hi ho hu

La le li lo lu

Ma me mi mo mu

Na ne ni no nu

Pa pe pi po pu

Ra re ri ro ru

Ta te ti to tu

{ Ba be bi bo bu } ku

{ Ca ce ci co cu }

Ba be bi bo bu

Za ze zi zo zu

Fa fe fi fo fu

Pa pe ** po **

Ba be bi bo bu

Ma me mi mo **

Dua que qui quo **

Vp, go on: lo I see a py

So it is, if J do ly,

Wo is me, oh J dy,

Yee see in me, no ly to be

C H A P.

When your Scholler hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels: & after 2 or 3 daies when hee is skilfull in them teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the Margent ; never troubling his memory with a new word, before hee bee perfect in the old.

C, before a, o, u, like (k) but before e, or i, like (f) if no other letter come betweene.

Now may you teach your Scholler ; that he can spell nothing without a vowel.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

Diphthongs.

TEeacheth to joyne the two former sorts of syllables together, I meane (ab and ba) and so the rest, with practise of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see, that this and every new chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholler may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Schollers to call these words syllables and that so many Letters as we spell together, wee call a syllable. And you may repeat the first two letters as often as the capacity of a childe shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

If your Scholler be ready in the former termes of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a Dipthong is, especially that in the former Chapter, at ai, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ba bab ba bad ba bar bat bay.

Be bed be beg be bet.

Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.

Bo bot bo bon bo bos boy.

Bu bud buf bug bu bul bu buc buz.

Da dad dag day dam dat day.

De den det de de w.

Di did dig dim din dip.

Do dog dol do dop doz dot do w.

Du dup dul du dun.

Fa fal fan far fa fat.

Fe fed fel fe fent fe w.

Fo fog fop foz fo for.

Ga gad gag ga gap gay.

Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.

Gu gud gug gul gu gunn gun gap got.

Ha had hag hap ha bat ha w hay.

He hed hel hem hen he w.

Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.

Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.

Hu huf hug hul hu hum hu.

La lad lag lap la las la w lay.

Le led leg le les let.

Li lib lig lim li lip.

Lo lob lo lol lop lost lot lo w.

Lu lug lu lul.

Ma mad mam man ma map mas ma w may.

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.

Mo mey mos mo w. Mu mul mum mur.

Na nag nam na. Ne nel net ne w.

Fi fil fin fir fit.

Fu ful fur.

Ge ges get.

English Schoole-Master.

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At nith nith nip nit. No nod noz not now.
 Pu num nun nut.
 Pa pan pas pat paw par pay.
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir.
 Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
 Ra rag ran ran rap rar raw rap.
 Re red reu. Ri rib rig rim rip.
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
 Ta tap tar tay. Te teg tel ten tolu.
 Ti tib tll tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tolu, say.
 Tu tub tug tun tut.

* Ca cal cam can cap cat.
 Ke ket key. Ki ktd kis kit.
 Co cob cod cog co com colw coy.
 Cu cud cut cul cu cup cur cut.
 Sa sab sag sam sa saw, se sel set.
 Si sip sir sit, so sob som sob sot solw.
 Su sum, su sup.
 Ta tar tag saw. Te tet tolu, Tu tud.
 Ve vel ves vet.
 Wa wan wat. We ver.
 Wa wag wan was wat wap.
 We wed well wet.
 Wi wiw twin. Wo wol wot.
 Qua quaf quat. Qui quif quib quit.

* Boy goe thy way up to the top of the hill, and get me home the Bay Nag, fill him well, and see hee be far, and I will rid me of him : for he will be but dull, as his dam ; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it ; if not, J doe but rob him, and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if J get but a jaw-bone of him ill.

Chap. III.

Setting downe onely all those syllables that are of three letters beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.

Bja bje bji bjo bju.

Cha che cht cho chu.

Cla cle cli clo clu.

B 2

Cra

* In these kind of words of one syllable, we use only (e) before (a, o, u) and (k) before (c, and i) and not otherwise, except in fained words as (Cis, for Cissely) Kate for Katherine) as in some proper names, as Cis the father of Saul.

But we use (f) before any vowels : therefore have I placed them as you see.

* This speech is made only of words taught before, where you are not to regard the sence being frivolous, but only to teach distinct reading. And this observe in the best making your Scholler to read them perfectly, but not the Titles of Chapters, nor Notes in the Margent.

Here examine your Scholler what Conso-

ables
with
three
new
your

At

nants wil follow b, and
let him answer (l) or (r)
and so pract se him in
all the rest. For the
more perfect hee is in
them, the more ease, &
benefit you shall finde,
when you come to the
rules of division, in the
second Booke I call (h)
a consonant heere and
elsewhere for examples
sake, which properly is
not so, to avoid multi-
tude of Rules,

Cra cre cri cro cru.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo **
Fla fle fi fo fu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gi glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gra gre gri gro gru.
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.
Sca sce sci sco scu.
Ska ske ski sko sku.

Sba sbe sbi sbo sbu.
Sla sle si so su.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni sno snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Ssa sse ssi sso ssu.
Swa swe swi swo swu.
Squa que squi squo squu.
Tba tbe tbi tbo tbu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa twe twi two **
Tba tbe tbi tbo tbu.
Tza tze tzi tzo tzu.

Chap. IV.

Here are adjoynd the syllables of the former Chap-
ter, with the second sort of those in the first Chap-
ter, beginning with (ab) And then teach to reade
words made of those syllables.

Although I have so
disposed these words
as that the latter chap-
ters are a repetition of
the former, yet would
I have Schollers in e-
very fourme say over
in part some of that
they have learned, and
appose one another, as
I have taught in the
first Chapter of the
second booke,

Wla blab. Wle bled bles blew. Wli blis. Wlo blof. Wlu blat.
Wza bzag bzand bza bzas bzot bzap.
Wze bzed bzet bzow. Wzi bzim. Wzo bzow.
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crob cros crow. Cru cram.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwell.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flax. Fle fled.
Flit lit. Flo lot flow flor. Flu flux.
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Gna ghum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno knoz know. Knu knub knung.

Englsh Schoole-Master.

5

Pla plat play. Plo pled plot plow. Pla plann.

Pza pzat pzap. Pze pzes. Pzi pziz.

* Sca scab scan scar

Ske skag scap ske to skil skin skitp.

Sco scot scot sculscum.

Sha shed shad shal. shed shel she to.

Sla slab slay sle sle to.

Sli lid slip slat. Sli stop slow slu slut.

Sme smel smi smit, smo smot, smu smut.

Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, sin snut.

Spa span spar, spe sped spel spow.

Spil spill spin spit, spo spot, spu spur.

Sia stat stag star stay, stem.

Sti stit stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stut stir.

Swal swad swag swan swap sway, swe swel.

Swi swig swil swim.

Tha than that thaw, the them then they.

Thi thin this, tho thon, thu thus.

Tra trap tray. Tre trep. Tri trim trip.

Tro trop trow trop. Tru trub trus.

Twi twig.

(whol whom

Uha what. Uhe when wehy. Uhy whip. Uho

Uza wzap. Uze wzen. Uzi wzig wzil. Uzo wpoz.

Squa squab squad squa, squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit mee a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a knor on the end, and hit mee a clap on the scull, and a crosse-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse my bad spot: and I will pray him that if he shall see mee so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

Chap. V.

Setteth downe all syllables of foure Letters beginning with three consonants. Secondly, it joyneth

B 3

the

u.
nu.
u.
**
squm.
u.
u.
**
o wha
o wzu.

Chap.
Chap.
o reade

u blut.

Pla

them like the former Chapter, with like practise of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Appose your Scholler in these, as I willed you in the third Chap. for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (i, or ch)

Sera sere serf sero seru.
Sera skre skri skro skru.
Sela sele seli selo selu.
Sbla skle skli sklo sklu.
Sbla hle hli hlo hlu.
Shya shye shzi shzo shzu.

Stra stre stri stro stru.
Spla sple spli splo splu.
Sya sye syzi syzo syzu.
Thya thye thzi thzo thzu.
thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu.

Sera serap serat secret seru sere serub. (shug.
Shya shzap, shze shzed shzein, shzi shzig shzi, shzu shzub
Stra strag stran strap, stre stres, stri trop strut.
Spla splay. Spli split.
Sya syat, sye syed, syzi syzig.
Thya thyal. Thyo thzot. Thza thzun.

Make your Scholler know perfectly these diphthongs, and use him to spell the two list by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

At all sail quasi Ati Atid bzai bzain t wain, wai wait.
Bza bzau bzau scan lau land.
Tot tost bot boil spell. Tot toin coin bot hois.
Du our your out front son soul cloud hon hous.
Fé fæd blæd the shepe fæ fæl hæl quæn.
Wo bo bok lok hok hoo stoo god fæl hæl stol.

Chap. VI.

Teaching all syllables of three letters, that can end any word of two consonants.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which wee call termination; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables, that are not words.

Abl ebl fbl obl ubl.
Abs obs fbs obs ubs.
Ach ech fch och uch.
Acl { eel { icl { ocl { ucl
Akl { ekl { ikl { okl { ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Aif eif ift of ulf.
Ald els ild old uld.
Aik eik ift elk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alu elu flu olu ulu.
Alp elp fip oip up.
Als els fls ols uls.
Alt elt ift oft ult.
Amb emb fmb omb umb.
Amp emp fmp omb umb.
Ans ems fms oms ums.
And end fnd ond und.
Ang eng fng ong ung.
Ant enk fnt onk unk.
Ans ens fns ons uns.

Ant

English Schoole-Master.

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Ant ent int ont unt.
Aplepl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arberb irb orb urb.
Ard erd ird ozd urd.
Art ert irt ozt urt.
Arg erg irg ovg urg.
Ark erk irk ozk urk.
Arm erm irm ozm urm.
Arn ern irn ozn urn.

force
with
re.

Arp erp irp ovp urp.
Ars ers irs ovs urs.
Art ert irt ozt urt.
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk.
Ail eil il ol ul.
Asp esp isp osp usp.
Ast est ist ost ust.
Ath eth ith oth uth.
Atl etl ilt otl utl.
Ais eis its ots uss.

Chap. VII.

A Djoyneth the syllables of the former Chapter with the first of the first Chapter, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading as before.

Wa bab-babl. Ga gad gadi wazabl scrabl.
We peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nubl dzi dzibl scri scribl.
Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Hu bub hubl ku kub kubl.
Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, stab stabs.
We web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, so sob sobb, Tu tub tubs.
* Ri ich rich whi which. Qu uch much su such.
La lad lads, sha shads, squads. Be bed beds peds.
Li li lds. Go god gods rods.
Ba bal bali shal. Pu pul puli ruli.
Ba bal balt. De des dest clest.
Gi gif gift list rift a list clift.
Lo lof lost soft. Bu bul bust tust.
La lau laugh. Hi high nigh, plo plon plough, though
Da dag dagl pag pagl wagl dzagl stragl.
Gi gif gigh bigl wigh wighl.
Go gog gogi, fru frug fragl.
Ba bal bald sca scau scaul scauld. He hel held gelv.
Gi gighild wail mild pild child wold.
Bo bou bould gould hould mould should, Cu culd.

* You may
sometime spell
this way, if
the word will
be more easie,
which is espe-
cially when
the word en-
deth in (ch, gh
or sh) for then
they cannot
well be divided.

Ca

Ca cal calf half ralf.

We pel pelf self shelf tsel tswell. Cu gul gulf.

Wa bal balk chalk walk stalk.

Mi mil milk alk. Wo pol polk. Hu bul hulk.

Ba bal baln caln paln. He hel beln. Fil flin. Hol holn.

Fa fal faln. Sto stol stoln. Swo swoln.

Sca scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Cu gul gulp.

Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.

Fa fal falt. Sha thalt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt.

Gi gilt gilt tilt tilt spilt.

* La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dnn dumb thamb.

Cam camp damp lamp cramp stomp. Shzi szim szimp.

Wo poin pomp. Du dum dump. Ju iam iump cumpst ump.

Da dam dams hamps. Ste stem stems. Plu plumpplams

Da dau daum daunc saunc jaunc launc chaunc.

Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qu quinc sine. Du om ounc.

Wa ban band hand land sand wand. We bend lend spend send.

Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bend. Wo houn bound round.

Ha ban hang. Si sin sing thing string.

Wo pon pong strong wong. Du dan dung.

Wa ban bank rank blank flank frank shank.

Li lin link byink pink szink. Non monk.

Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.

We ben bent lent ment rent went went spent.

Di din dint mint stint hint splint.

Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.

Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Pi nsp nipl.

Co cou coupl.

Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.

Wo sop sops tops chops vrops strops.

Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt szapt. Ke kep kept.

Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt tript script.

Do dop dopt sopt copt cropt. Du sup sup.

He her herb. Cu cur curb.

Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.

We ber berb. Gi gir gird. Lo loz d wo2d.

Ca car carl dwarf scarf wharf. Tu tur turf.

Ba bar barg larg charg. We ver verg.

Wd dir dirg. Wo goz gozg. Du sur surg spurg.

[After (m) we
use to give lit-
tle or no sound
to (b.)

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Ba bar bark bark bark mark park clark spark,

Wo wo; wooh. Lu lu; lurk, only on;

Ba bar barn barn barn warm charm (swarm,

Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo; wo;rn Ro;rn.

Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern stern.

Bo bo; bo;rn co;rn to;rn, Bu bur burn turn spin.

Ca car carp harp warp sharp.

Ter vers. Wo wo;rs. Cu cur curs pers.

Cacart dart hart part quart wart smart (swart.

Da dath da * ath lath ra rash gna gnath.

Di dir dirt. For;not foyt thoyt. Au hur hurt.

Fre fresh. Fi ith fish.

Gu uth gush push rush tush blash bzush crush.

Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk. Bu bus bush musk.

Fri fris frill wri;rn. Qu mas must mist.

Ga gas gasp hary rasp wasp. Ki;rlip wisp erisp.

Ca cast fast fast last tast wast chast.

We bes best, te test nest rest west pest chest wjest.

Fi fis fit list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post.

Du dus dusk lust must rust.

Ra rat rall. Be ket kett. Li till spittle. Ru rut rutle.

Baath bath bay faith hath lath ath faith wath.

Wi ith with sith. Do oth moth month south south.

Thya thyz. Thya thye thyeth : Thyo thyong.

Thwa thwat thwait thwaits.

Tell me now in truth : How rich art thou?

What hast thou that is thine owne?

A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,

Both bridle and saddle, and a child in the cradle

(But no bag of gold, house or free-hold:

My coyne is but small, ~~And~~ it who shall :

For know this my selfe it is all but pelfe;)

Both Cow and Calfe : you know not yet halfe,

Shee doth yeeld me milke, her skin, soft as silke,

J got without helpe, a cat and a whelp;

A cap and a belt, with a Hog that was gelt.

With a Pot of good drink, full to the brink,

And I had a Lark, and a fawne from the Park.

C

Thus

*The reason of
this difference
I observed before

Thus much in hast, may serve for a task.
And so I must end; no vaine word to spend.

Chap. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in foure consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice of reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught.
Cy eight. He height weight. Se sight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought fought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.
Bel belch twelch. Fi fil fileh milch pilch.
Am amb ambl bzamb. Scra scraubl. Si simbl twimbl.
Fu fumi funbl numbl. St stumbl. Nymbl.
Am amp amyl sampl crampl. Lem lempl. Pim pimyl.
Pu pum puwyl pumpyl. Pompy pumpy. Pumps.

* For (a) here
many put an.

Ba * blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench wyi twylch.
Ca can candi handi. Syzen syzendl.
Ma man mantl. Spyan spyanl. Crun grunl.
Ten tenth. Si nin ninth. De dep deyt.
Ca cam camp canypt stamp. Lem lempl. Stum stumyl.
Ki kind kindl spindl. Babun bundl.

* We may put
(c) before (k)
not pronoun-
ced.

An * ankl. Wyt wytnkl spynkl. An vnel.
Man mangl tangl kragl wyngl. Si wingl singl.
Ga gar garb garbl warbl. Ca cur curbl.
Ci cir cire circl.

Fa fard fardl. Gs gircl. Pu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Bi hir kirt kirtl nirtl.
Tur turt. Wo tooz woold. Cu cur curbl.
Ca cast castl. Wya wyast. Thi thibthiftl. Just ingl.
Da dath dathl lathl swastl. Pu push pushl rustl.
As ash askt. Cla clasp clasp.

Words ending
in foure conso-
nants most of
them being the
plurall number

Ca catch watch scratch. Fi itch witch.
Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (wooldes,
band bandl bandls, spin spindls hardls gircls, Turtle.

As

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As J went through the Castle-yard, J did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out, but I dast my hands into a bundle of thistles; till at the length, by the strength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my selfe out, but did eatch a Cough, and caught a wrench in mine anckle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now J am taught, whilest I am in this world, how to wrangle with such as are too strong, and full of might for me.

The end of the first Booke.

The second Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Whercin are taught plaine and easie Rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many syllables, with Rules for the true writing, of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially of words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Master.

Doe you thinke your selfe so sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

Scholler.

Sir, I doe not well understand what you meane by a syllable?

Master. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together: as in di-vi-si-on, you see are foure syllables.

Schol. How many letters may be in a syllable?

Master. Any number under nine; as I doe say that welsh, knight, brought, strength.

Schol. What letters make a syl-la-ble a-lone?

C 1

Master.

I divide your syllables for you untill you have rules of division and then I leave you to your rule.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions, as are fit for children. I make (h) a letter for plainnesse; which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Ma. Any of the vowels ; a, e, i, o, u, as a ny, e-vill, t. doll, o-ver, tur-neth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syl-la-ble, what shall I doe with them.

Diphthong.

* Teach that a ny two vowels that wil make a perfect sound, is called a Dip-thong.

For when one is little sounded. I call them improper diphthongs Ae, Oe, in true words make a Dip-thong.

Ma. You must call them a * Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong ?

Ma. No, * none that are fully sound, but these : ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in say, eyther, eayne, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must joyne together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-lhe-ba, Na-tha-ni-el, so in see-eth, agree-ing, and such words, where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like make no Diphthongs : and therefore may not be joyned.

Schol. Yet doe I find ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, joyned together, as in Je-sus, Iames, joyne, Ju-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sit, vow : I pray you, are they then not diphthongs ?

Ma. No, for i, and u, joy-ned with a vowel in the beginning of a syl-la-ble, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah.

Consonants.

Schol. What meane you by a Consonant ?

Ma. I meane all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without any of the vowels : as take (c) out of strength, and strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (g) did euen now spell a word, yet is there in it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants, they differ : for (y) is also a consonant, when it is joyned in the beginning of a syl-la-ble with a vowel, as in yes, you : so yet differeth from yer, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principall uses. The first and chiefe is to draw the syl-la-ble long : as he is made, made.

A mill dam, a shepewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
* Feed untill thou hast well fed.
You feele not my paine. The waspe is fell.
He hid the Dre hide.
It is a mile to the Mill.
A little pin. My flesh both pine.
A branch of fir: god for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the doore.
Tos the ball. Tose the wall.
You haue a dot on the nose, and you dore.
Rud is not rude.
A run of wine, the rune of a song.

Schol. What is the second ble?

Mastr. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this ble with the further de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, because it is har-der then you will at the first ea-si-ly con-ceive, I will re-ferre you to another place.

Schol. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, o; but lit-tle pro-noun-ced.

Mastr. ~~See~~ ver-y ma-ny: as (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, goat: no; (e) in George; no; (i) in briebe; no; (o) in people; neither is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set do lone af-ter-ward, when I haue gi-ven you moze ne-ces-sa-ry rules in these thre first chap-ters, and you bet-ter a-ble to vse them.

*In this sound when (e) is long, it is com-monly doubled and makes a diphong.

Make your Schollers vety perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.

Chap. II.

By this Chapter, you shall easily and plainly know how ma-ny syllables are in every word.

Mastr. **I**f you di-li-gent-ly ob-serue these things, you cannot erre in any word of any one syllable: therefoze I will pro-ceed in the di-vi-si-on of syl-la-bles, which if you care-ful-ly marke, you shall never faile in di-vi-ding the long-est o; har-dest word that ever you shall reade.

Schol. What will af-fi-red-ly bring me great profit and plea-sure: for when I meet with a long bare word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward no; back-ward,

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ward. And I neuer yet heard that any such rules hath bene euer yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first generall rule, or the chiefeest ground in this work.

Maſt. Briefly it is this: marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in strength, ty-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-miſſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which ſeven words, you haue as many ſyllables as vowels: and about ſeven ſyllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary euen in this rule: for in the words you, haue, briefe: are more vowels then ſyllables.

Maſt. It is well obſerued, therefore you muſt know that you can hardly find a generall rule without ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chiefe, haue, twice: wherein we ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (r) in many of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond exception?

Maſt. The ſecond is, if there be a Dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No: for I told you beſore, that (y) beſore a vowell in the ſame ſyllable is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) haue about one vowell; as Iames, pre-ſerves, al-waies, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neuer elſe find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Maſt. Yes, after (q) alwaies is (u) with another vowell, as in quaffe, queene, quicke, and ſometime after (g) as in Gual-ter, Lan-guage, otherwiſe neuer, unleſſe we ſay that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, euen, are in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truly the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall find.

Schol.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in any word so come as I see it, yet know I not how to divide them truly.

Maſt. ſparke then theſe rules following, and you ſhall never faile. The firſt it is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced and no Diphthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them to the ſyllable following, as in tri-all, mu-turall, ſay-ing, triumph, E-phra-im. Likewise when the ſame Conſonants is doubled, they muſt be divided in like manner, as ab-bot, accord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cef-fi-tie, &c. except when they are need-leſſy, doubled in words of the plural number, as in plumes, whippes, hilles, craggies, ſo plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What meane you by the plural number?

Maſt. When naming a thing, we ſpeake of more then one, as one whip, we call the ſingular number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one; and whips we call the plural number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of more then one.

Schol. But what ſhall I doe when I find but one Conſonant be-twiſt two vowels.

Maſt. * You muſt put the conſonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, be-cauſe, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except in ſome compounded words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeverall words which we call ſimple words are joyned together, as in ſave-gard, two ſyllables not ſa-ve-gard, three ſyllables, * becauſe it is made of compounded of two ſeverall words, ſave and gard; ſo where-of, there-in, here-out, un-e-ven, lame-neſſe, wiſe-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, * as (nes) in lame-neſſe, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded. Alſo (x) is put to the vowel beſore him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is becauſe (x) hath the ſound of two conſonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

Schol. What if there come two divers conſonants be-twiſt two vowels?

For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double conſonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing theſe ſyllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring ſchollers to perfect practice.

One Conſonant.

* Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a Conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

* Wee call that ſimple, that is not compounded.

* The ſyllable will keepe the ſame letters, as when hee was ſimple.

* Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Two conſonants.

Maſt.

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Mast. When if they be such as may, they must be joynd : for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are Consonants may begin a word, and therefore must be joynd.

Mast. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the first booke, they are set downe together: but because I would haue you very perfect in these letters. I will giue you of euery one an example; as bleise, crew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flamm, fret, glasse, grat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, flow, smart, snut, spend, squib, stand, sway, thar, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples how these must be joynd in words of more syllables.

Mast. Marke then diligently here re-store, not thus restore, because (s) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus, rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-c-ra-ble, and such like: but in god-ly, sel-dome, trum-pet, lodg-ed, mor-ning, &c. the middle Consonants must be diuided, because none of these (d, l, m, p, d, g, r, n) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell thus: lodg-ed because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be obserued, if there come three or more Consonants together in the middle of a word.

Mast. Yes altogether: For as many Consonants as can must be joynd, and the rest diuided.

Schol. How many Consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come foure, or more, they must be diuided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joynd.

Mast. They are all set downe in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Booke. But for more plainnesse sake I will giue euery one of them an example. whereof we haue an ordinarily English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, splic spring, thrall, chawte,

Schol.

Sch. Give an example for dividing of theſe words wherein many conſonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath bene taught. As ſo; this word conſtraine, you may not ſay conſtraine, nor conſ-traine, conſt-raine, nor conſtr-aine, but conſtraine becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable (ſtr) can therefore it muſt begin it; ſo in-ploy, King-dome, deſtruction, acknow-ledge, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practice, that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why every conſonant muſt goe to this ſyllable rather then to that. But ſtill ſeeke, as beſore, that ſome compound words muſt be markt, as miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſ-pole, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had bene ſimple words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſ-pole, as ye have learned, becauſe in compoſition every word muſt have his owne Letters, not mingled with other.

Schol. But ſir, ſome men ſpell deſcriptive words thus; ſpeak-eth, ſtrength-ning, otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needleſſe oppreſſion on Childrens memories:) and that the former Rules can bring no inconvenience, in any word, therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned ſpell truly, certainly, & with judgement any Engliſh word, that can be laid beſore you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe Rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as are of years able to diſcerne, yet many will not eaſily believe that little children can conceiue them, and make uſe of them, and then they will rather bring conſuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary, ſo; a child of an ordinary capacity, will and hath eaſily conceived theſe Rules, being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them with any new rule, beſore they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here uſed are not above Eight in all; the moſt of them I would have the child learne, while he is learning to ſpell, in the firſt booke as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules

Object.

Answer.

Although these three Chapters be not of greatest use for readers, yet let your Scholler diligently read the rest For although he doe not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet hee may at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortlesse successe: therefore I wish that no man with a presumptuous opinion doe reject them, before he hath made good triall upon some ordinary wit: but would haue all such as teach to reade, that they should make their Schollers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefe necessity and vse: the other that follow, because some of them be moze hard, containing onely difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no moze of them than he is fit to containe and vse: yet let him learne to read them all: for were it granted, that he could understand none of them, no no; some of the former: yet while he reade them, he leaureth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when hee readeth a Chapter in the Bible: Yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwisse I might, knowing that in practizing to reade, he loseth not his labour.

Chap. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (c) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced; and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Schol. **I** Remember you told mee (c) in the end of a word is not pronounced, beside that, it maketh the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Here u. with hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) as (e) and when the words end in (c) wee use to adde (k).

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters u, e, g, when any of these vowels goe before, as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, or, uc, og, ug, so in ag, ig, as in * hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love, so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e, is sounded like k, but ace with e, like ase, as in accord, but place, race: so lic, lice, true, truce: also ag, age, as stag, stage, so, cag, cage, so hug, huge, deluge, so hang, strange, string, fringe, so larg, large, in most of which (c) doth also make the syllable long, as: you saw in ag,

ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must marke, that the sound which g, hath in age and huge, being long in those syllables is made by putting a before g, as in badg, trudge. So it is also when e, or o, come before g, as leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodge, which vowels come before g, are never long, except in lieg, lieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you have used e, in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound nor maketh the syllable long; what is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) so; beauty than of necessity as after i, but not after y, as in bie, by; or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in cricle, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines lip, mel, as, ros, we mel, as, rosle. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yea we use as longer without e, then alle with it. Yet sometime we use e, after two consonants, to draw the syllable long so; difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle; least they should be pronounced short like fadl, laddl; which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as faddl. But it is both vniusuall and needlesse to write bibbl and child, to make them differ from bible, and child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, behind, short: other blinde, finde, behinde, with e, long. Which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall sound, as if we should write hang with e, thus hange we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, long; and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should haue (e) would sound like fringed, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, fringed, as some thinke, as the former examples shew, and these words, fringed, hingell, where d, is never written.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie both so; our owne Country learners, and so; strangers, that certain rules were

* Especially after (h) and u as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two syllables, and that (e) in the end, makes *bl*, to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

knowne and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in vs to perfoyme, I wish you rather to observe the best and follow that which we haue, than to labour to innovation, which we cannot effect: And let this admonition be to all countries in the rest.

A lower not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to let you know those words which haue other letters besides (c) either not at all or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either let you them done, or else give you rules to know them. Marke them therefore as they follow:

The joyning of these kind of vowels, may bee called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

(a) is not pronounced, when (ea) or (oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, toat, boat. When (a) doth vaine the syllable long like a, in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, best, bread, gold, god, coast, coat: as if you would saye, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeare, yeare, is orderly written: yet we say, be a rude, creature, &c. for &c. but creature, and in foreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Ichabab, Gilead, Tecosah, &c.

(e)

is pronounced in George, truth.

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, thrive, grieve, siege, Master, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, achieve, marvell, relieve, grieve, here, adeu, interier, kirchiefe, Lieutenant, fruit, fine, bruis, bruis.

(o) In people, blood, flood, yeman, jeopardy.

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, gundy, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, sinagogue.

(b) In Lamb, comb, thumb, dock, doubt, delium.

(c) In backe, packe, decke, peeke, like, stick, rocke, knock, huck, tucke. And all alike: for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in ackle, eckle, seckle, ockle, teckle.

Schol. Can we may we not say that k is not pronounced, in these as well as c?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that k, doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, seeke, speake, like, look, duke: yet these that we make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, hic, hoc, duc; when we say lacks, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck,

(g) In

(g) In signe, reigne, flagme, raigne, soveraigne, Gaf coigne.

(g)

(h) In Christ, mirth, Ghost, John, whole, scholler, cunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, choller, Chrystall, Rhene, rhemish, rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholly. So in foreigne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheanath, Zecharias, Zichri, Chioz, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning seldome, as Archangell, therefoze commonly wyte Arkangell:

(h)

(gh) Co nning together except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite, but in the end of a word, some Countreis sound them fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, other, plon, slou, bou; Thereupon some wyte burrough, some borrow, but truest is both to wyte and pronounce them.

(gh)

(p) In solempne hymne.

(n)

(a) In Psalmie, receipt accompt.

(p)

(f) In Idole.

(t)

(c) Is alwayes wrytten, but little sounded before ch when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next, before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, borch, smatch, except in nich, which, much: in which custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long or hath another consonant with (ch) then (c) is not wrytten, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c.

(t)

Here againe observe that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be wrytten in boar, boat, rather than in doer, dore, or i in fruite, rather than in brute? But to know when to wyte them, and when not, you shall find all that may byed doubt, set downe in the Table at the end of the Booke, where you may ask counsell as your doubts shall arise, and not for those soztsonely, but for any other hard or doubtful word, not mentioned before in this booke.

In such rules of writing, you must not onely understand the first originall word, but all derivations rising from them:

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Note that e long founded, as in se not a sea, 's alwayes

Ma. Tell remembred, it is this: words ending in (es) are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding s, for where it is not needfull to vse e, in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull for vse es in the

written with ea, Words of the plural number.

plural,

plurall, as in jewels, ingines : except the singular end in a vowel, or in w, put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. There-
foze shall you find hands, thinges, words, moze usuall in the ex-
actest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although
both wayes bee common : and this maketh the difference be-
twixt mils and milos, runs and runes, curs. and cures : and not
by wryting them being short, with the consonant doubled, as
milles, runnes, curres, which is needlesse though usuall, unless
it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes
differ from the sound of the Latine word sons.

Schol. Are there then never moze syllables in the plurall
number, then in the singular.

Mast. Yes, sometime, as when the singular number endeth
in ce, ch, gd, dg, : or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages,
hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt
gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if
the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plurall into u,
as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es ?

Mast. No, for we may say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen,
teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular
and plurall are both one ; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile,
twenty mile, or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all Observations that are necessary for
the perfecting of a Scholler.

Vhat is the first thing next to be learned ?

You shall find some words wrytten with e and o
single, when they should be wrytten with the diphthongs ee, oo,
(e and o) as he, be, me, she, do, mother, for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c. but
* the, when we speake unto one, and the other wise, and so
must their pronounciation differ, as I will tell thee, the matter.
Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words
borrowed from the Graeke tongue, as in Physick, prophet,
philip, phenice : for the rest, looke the Table.

Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, haue
not alwayes one and the same sound : as th is commonly
sounded

* Wh ch Gra-
marians call the
second person
ph.

founded : as in these words thank, chiefe, chird, thron, thrump, except in these words following, chat, fatham, che, them, then, there, their, these, brothell, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus : and in words of more than one syllable, ending in ther, thed, chech, thest, thing ; as father, breached, breatheth, bathest, seething.

Also (g) when (e) or (i) follow, byings great hardnesse to our learners and strangers being diversly founded (ge) most often foundeth as (je) as in * agent, george, gentle, gentile, except in these words, together, get, bragger, target, burgen, gelle, gled, gow, gnawes, viniger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, luger. And (g) as (ji) as in giant, ginger, clergy, in agin, &c. except in begin, beggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gilty, gimlet, ginmi, gird, girdle, girle, girth, guttron, give, gives, Gibbon: and derivatiues ending in ger, gec, geth, gest, ging: which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangedst, hanging. Some men think that these words might be thus differently written : a child's gig, a Scottissh jig, the gill of a fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly heare (ji) in one syllable: Therefore to be sure when to write (g) and when (i) know that the sound (gi) is alwayes written with g, and write je, alway with i, saving in these words that you shall find written with g, in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men haue receiued them by tradition; otherwise why should Iermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germaine; or Jesse rather then Gese? and this I take to be the reason why Siford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea I haue knowne two naturall byethzen, both learned to write their owne names differently.

Sp33eober ti, before on, is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except f or g or before i, as question, aduision, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in ti, as if ing be added to pittty, or est to lossty, it is pittying, lostiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing

(th)
Like (s) the
Greeke (th)
which only
Schollers under-
stand.

(gi and ge)

The first sort
are founded
like the Latine
(g) the other
like the Greeke
(v)

The second Booke of the

24

Ce, se, ti, fi.

writing is to discern when to write (ce, se, ti, fi) or both as science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferent as some write, Fanter, some fauce, other fauced: so Pincers, or Pincers: Bullace, or Bullasse, some bulleis, Sissers, or cissers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sicke, &c. therefore you may write s, before e and i, except with those words that are written with c, in the Table, or any other made of them by * derivation or composition, as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note, that ance, enee, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are usually written with c, so it is after a, in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chase, or when s is sounded like z, * as amase: words beginning with trans, be alwayes written with s, and circum with c, as transerre, circumstance. For other exceptions, see the Table.

* That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

(f) Often like
(z) as Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before (on) mark that ci, and xi, are seldome, as suspicion, complexion, in more often, as in those that end in cation, cession, sision, cursion, fession, fusion, gression, hension, lusion, mission, passion, presson, pullion, rision, fession, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt, see the Table.

Diuers writing
of the same
sound.

Schol. What is there to be observed?
Mak. That diuers other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the reign of a Prince, the reine of a bydle, and the rain falleth. Two men came to me, their minds are there. Waite on me, and sell it by weight. Nay not so, the horse doth neigh. The Sunne shineth, my Sonne cryeth. Stand still here, that you may heare. A true Prophet bringeth much profit.

(o) before (ir)
or (n).

* The proper
name is writ-
ten, Some, or
Soame,

I heard that which was hard.

This Mill-wright, cannot write.

Some men have a great summe of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, number, custome, * Some, sonne, &c.

Some.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) sounded like (z) as we use this use. And when that (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, Iehoi adah, or Ieho jadah.

The same writing of a divers sound.

Sometime we shall haue a word diversly written in the same sence, as (w) is written for (u) as in browne, broune; but especially in the end of a word. Yet doe now, bow, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus nou, hou, that is to make a difference betwene these words, to bow a bow, or low for the low, we might write to bou a bou, to lou for the lou, and so out for ought, and such like.

The same writing in a divers sence.

Sometime we use the same writing, and sound in words differing in signification, as the * hart of the Heart, panteth.

* Which some write heart.

As fowle can fly over a foule way.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammar.

The right care: Eare thy land for an eare of coyne.

My brother may, may lue till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sence, as many beginneth with (in) intent, informe, or entent, enforme, so bottell, bottle, yerke, or jerke, jaille, or Goale. So words ending in (i) as mony, journey, tansie, or money, journey, tanscy. So words ending in or, or out may be indifferently written with, or, and our, as honor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Divers sounds and writings in the same sence.

(10)

Further you must mark; that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound, u, are written with ous, as glorious, frivolous. But words of one syllable, thus, us, trusse.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best helpe is derivation; for we write publike, because we say publication: for c, and k, here be both one, so Rhetoricke, because we say Rhetorician.

(Like, que) Write u, sound that end in (que) in Latine, a publicus, with (k) publike, and those that end in (quus) is oblique, with (que) oblique because it is French.

The last thing I would haue you marke; touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write y, or i, the better, wherein almost so many men, so many minds; some will haue it before certaine letters, other when it cometh in a Diphthong, but more reason they haue which write it French.

C

When

when another (i) followeth, as in say ing o; in the end of a word sound sharpe, as deny. But I thinke naturally and truly it ought not to be witten, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as Hypocrite, mirth, mysticall, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other witten with (y) for difference sake, although other where I haue witten (y) for (i) without regard, following the usuall Custome.

Schol. But sir, I reade a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me Pl. might begin a word.

Mastr. Well remembred such diligent marking what you read will some make you a scholler: The answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joyne consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason* *Protophantus* *Rhodus*, *Enates* signifying the foure fore-teeth, *Pneuma*, a spirit or breath, *Crimu* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we haue many terminations in proper names: and latine words that are not usuall in English, as *sens*, *arunt*, *falx*, *arx*, in proper names, *alz*, *anz*, *aiz*, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the latine. We use also in Latine *Sclata*, not used in English: we use also contract words in English, as *hangd* for *hanged*.

Accent usually omitted in our English prints.

Schol. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading? Mastr. That which the Grammarians call accent which is the lifting up of the voyce in one syllable higher than in another which sometime differeth in a word witten with the same letters, as in incense to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted up more.

* The points are thus cald,
(,) a Comma,
(:) a Colon,
(.) a Period,
(?) an Interrogation.

You must obserue also, those which we doe call * points or stapes in writing as this mark (.) like to a small halfe moon, noteth a small stay, two prickes thus (:) make a longer stay, and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended

(.) A Parenthesis.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?) as teach me (I pray you) to read. But for the true framing of your voyce in all these, you must craue helpe of your Mastr.

Called breuiations.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a strike ober any vowell for m, or n, as *mā* for man, *cō*, for con, *þ* for the, *þ* for that, *þ* for you, *to* for with, &c.

ss. so; and so forth. In written hand there be many other, and so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next words begins with a vowel, as thintent, so; the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent.

* Called Apostrophe's.

Lastly, you must write the first Letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capitall letters, as Iohn, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter so; a number, V. so; five, X. so; ten, L. so; fifty, C. so; a hundred, D. so; five hundred, M. so; a thousand. Lastly, when we put a Letter so; a word, as L. so; Lord, L L. so; Lords, B. so; Bishop, B B. so; Bishops.

Capitall letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I shall never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Mastr. I know not what can easily deceave you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, whereas I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like: Some people speake thus. The mill standeth on the hell, so; the mill standeth on the hill so knot so; knit, bredg so; bridg, know so; gnaw, knat so; gnar, belk so; belch, yerb so; herb, griffe so; grasse, yelk so; yolk, ream so; realm, ascard so; afraid, durt so; dirt, gurt so; girth, stoimp so; stamp, ship so; sheepe, hafe so; halfe, sample so; example, perfit so; perfect, dauter so; daughter, certen so; certaine, cercher so; cerchief, leash so; lease, hur so; her, sur and sister so; sir and sister, to spet so; to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) so; (u) as seale so; veale, And a Nox, a Nalle, my Naunt, thy Nunckle, so; an Oxe, Alfe, mine Aunt, thine Vnele.

Take heed also you put not e, so; i, in the end of a word, as unitce so; unity, no; id so; ed, as unitid so; united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine so; a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

We use to put (n) to the word (is my or thy) when the next word beginneth with a vowel: to avoid a gaping sound.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country termes?

Mastr. Yes, if they be peculiar termes and not corrupting of words, as the Poetherne man writing to his private neigh-

bour,

bour may say, my lath standeth nere to the kirke-garth, for my barne standeth nere to the Church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to use the most knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not read, ly and distinctly reade any English?

Maſt. Nothing at all, (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise, which (although this you haue learned,) will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher. yet for your more cherefull proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your partner, untill you haue gone through these exercises following, of which I haue made choise of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir. I will follow your aduice, thanke you for your paines and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellowes, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is set downe an order how the Teacher shall direct his Schollers to appose one another.

John **VV**ho will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Rob. I will neuer refuse you nor any in our foume, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

John How spell you lo?

Robert L.o.

John Spell of?

Rob. o. f.

Joh. Spell from:

Rob. F, r, o, m.

John How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

John, I meane not so, but when I say write, I meane spell, for in meaning they are both one.

Rob. When I answer you, p, c, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What he hath (o) for you giue it no sound?

Robert

When your Schollers first learne this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer.

When your Schollers appose one the other, let the answerer answer without booke.

Rob. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, wherein o is pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. So, that would be over long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principall uses: one is, it maketh the syllable long, as h, a, r, spelleth har, but h, a, r, e, is hare.

Joh. How spell you Iesus?

Rob. I, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written g, e.

Rob. Because it is not in the table at the end of my booke: for all that be written with g, e, be there, & our master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with I, e.

Joh. How write you Circle.

Rob. S, i, r, e, l, e.

Joh. Say now you misse: for if you looke but in the Table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob. I confesse mine errour: therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h.

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Say, but you must put in u.

Joh. What skilleth not, for both waies are usuall.

Rob. How spell you Might.

Joh. M, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in, gh, for m, i, t, e, spelleth mice?

Joh. True, but with gh, is the truer writing, and it would have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with b, what consonants may follow?

Joh. Onely l or r.

Rob. Where learne you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first booke.

Rob. And which will follow g?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob. How proue you it?

Ioh. Because g, l, a, spels gl, g, n, a, gna, & g, r, a, spels gra.

Rob. When thre consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be.

Ioh. We haue them befoze t Wolfe set downe, besides, put a towell vnto them, and se whether then they will spell nothing, as str, put a, and it spellet h stra, but btra, will spell nothing: they cannot begin a syllable.

Make your Scholler reade over this Dialogue so often vntill hee can dee it as readily and pronounce it as naturally as if hee spake without booke,

Rob. Doth not str spell stra?

Ioh. It spellet nothing without a towell.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

Ioh. Thre.

Rob. How proue you that?

Ioh. Because it hath Thre towells, without any of the thre exceptions.

Rob. How diuide you them?

Ioh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Ioh. Because it is one consonant betwene two towells.

Rob. And why diuide you r and d?

Ioh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word as this admonition?

Ioh. I must marke how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first a, d, ad, then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo, to spell and put to the third, admoni, and so vntill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word.

Ioh. I must follow the same order, first write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioine vnto that ni, admoni, so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables.

Ioh. My Maister sometimes practise vs in hard counter, sett syllables through all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, through. Wraht, wreht, wriht, wroht, wruht. Yamble, yeruble, yiruble, yoruble, yurible. Waight, weght, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch,

Robert,

Ro. What if you cannot tell what to well to spell your syllable with, how will you doe to find it? As if you should write from, and know not whether you shall write it with a o, or o.

John. I would try with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

Rob. But good man Tello, our Clarke, when I went to Schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (ne thinks) you doe.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember hee taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, buc, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long like rude; for these three vowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskillfull Teachers which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing of those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskillfull Teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good Schollers heare their childrend pronounce these syllables.

John. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, as fa, see, fi, so, foo, as if she had sent me to see her sow, whereas (e) should be sounded like the sea, and sue as to sue one at the Law.

Rob. But let me returne to appose you: how were you taught to find out the naturall sound of Consonants?

John. By the speech of the Stutterer or Stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to * sound the first syllable of a word: as if the Stammerer would pronounce Lord before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants.

* For Letters were first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many wayes may you expresse this sound li?

John. Only three: li, ci, and lei, or xi, which is (cli.)

Rob. How you haue erred as well as I; for (u) before a vowel both commonly sound (li) and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deale with you.

John. Doe your worst, I will prouide likewise for you, and neuer giue you ouer, untill I haue gotten the victory, for I take.

The second booke of the

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind : for I haue heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine vs next in that.

Joh. Say by your leaue, we shall first read ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes of the Margents of our Booke's, which we omitted befoze, because they were too hard : for we shall goe no further befoze we be perfect in this:

The end of the second Booke,

A short Catechisme.

VVhat Religion doe you professe?
Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

Acts 11. 16.

It is the true profession, beleeving and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.

Rom. 10. 9. 16.

Act. 4. 13.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16. 17

The Word of God contained in the Booke of the Old and New Testament.

Deut. 4. 35 and
6. 4.

Doth this Scripture or word of God, contain in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?
One.

Ephes 4. 6.

1 Tim. 1. 17.

Ioh. 4. 24.

1 Ioh. 5. 7.

Mat. 3. 16. 19.

Mat. 28. 19.

1 Ioh. 5. 7.

Psal. 10. 17. &

29 3. 4. 5.

Rom. 1. 29. &

10. 18.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, Immortall, Invisibile, most strong, and onely wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God knowne?

By his Workes, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World?

* God.

Whereof did he create it?

Of nothing and that by his Word.

Who made you?

God the Father.

How did he create you?

In Holinesse and Righteousnesse.

Why were you thus created?

To glorifie God.

Are you able to doe this of your selfe?

No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How come you to bee a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam?

What was his Sin?

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.

How comes it to passe that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of all Mankind.

How doe you prove that you are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine owne conscience, and by the Law of God.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of Righteousnesse, commending good, and forbidding evill: The summe whereof is contained in the Commandements.

How many be there?

Tenne.

Rehearse them?

1 Then God spake all these words and said: I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven Image, nor the likenesse of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, or in the water under the earth; Thou shalt not bow downe to them nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visite the sinnes of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth generation, of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands to them that love me and keepe my Commandements.

F

3 Thou

* Heb. 11. 3.

Gen. 1. 1. and

1. 27.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Ephes. 4. 24.

Gen. 1. 27.

Rom. 11. 36.

Rom. 3. 10, 11.

12. & 3. 23.

1 Ioh. 1. 8. 10.

Rom. 5. 21. 28,

29.

Gen. 3. 6.

Rom. 12. 5.

Rom. 2. 15.

and 3. 20.

Gal. 3. 19.

Psalm. 19. 7.

Exod. 34. 28.

Exod. 20. 1.

The Practise of the

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vaine ; for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his Name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabbath Day ; sixe dayes shalt thou labour and doe all that thou hast to doe, but the Seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God ; in it, thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou and thy Sonne, and thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, and thy Maid-servant, thy Cattell and the stranger that is within thy gates : for in sixe dayes the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea and all that in them is, and rested the Seventh day ; Wherefore the Lord blessed the Seventh day and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother : that thy daies may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt doe no Murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit Adulteries.

8 Thou shalt not Steale.

9 Thou shalt not beare false witnesse against thy neighbor.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house : thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Asse, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or Preface ?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandements divided ?

Into two Tables or Parts.

How many be there of the first Table ?

Four.

How many of the Second ?

Sixe.

What doe the Commandements of the first Table teach you ?

My duty towards God.

What doe the Commandements of the second Table teach you ?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use the Commandements as Prayers ?

No, because they be no Petitions, but Commandements.

Are you able to keepe them, without breaking any of them in thought, word, or deed ?

No.

Why ?

Levit. 19. 19.

Exod. 31. 18.

and 34. 16.

Math. 22. 27.

Math. 22. 29.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both
God and my neighbour.

Ephes. 1. 3.

Rom. 3. 10.

To what end then serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a
ruler ever after for the well ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 24.

Prov. 2. 18.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Psal. 119. 105.

Eternall destruction both of body and soule.

Rom. 6. 23.

Is there no way to escape it and be saved?

Yes.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

Act. 4. 12.

Who is this Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect Man.

Mat. 3. 17.

*Could there no other meane, or person be found in Heaven
or Earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must doe it?*

Rom. 9. 5.

Esa. 6. 5.

Heb. 1. 6.

No verily.

Must hee needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must die for us; and God cannot die; Heb. 9. 23
therefore he must be Man.

Secondly, he must overcome Death, which being onely Man
he could not: therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14.

1 Pet. 1. 9, and

2. 22.

How did he save us?

Heb. 4. 15.

As hee was man perfectly righteous, hee performed the per-
fect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the justice of God, for
me. And as he was God, hee overcame Death, and raised up
his body the third day.

1 Pet. 1. 24. &

4. 1.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

Mat. 25. 46, &

7. 23.

*Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purcha-
sed by Christ?*

Revel. 22. 1, 5.

1 Joh. 3. 16.

No: there are a number that shall have their part in Hell
with the Devill and his angels.

Gal. 3. 16.

Heb. 10. 22.

Who are they that shall have their parts in the death of Christ?

Rom. 4. 20, 21.

1 John. 1. 12.

Onely such as beleve.

Acts. 4. 12.

What is Faith?

2 Thes. 3. 2.

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Jesus Christ alone.

Phil. 2. 19.

Hath every man this Faith in himselfe?

Math. 16. 17.

No: for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Rom. 10. 17.

How is Faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know, whether hee have this true and saving Faith, or no?

By the fruits and markes thereof.

What be the fruits of Faith?

1 Cor. 2. 21.

Acts. 2. 41.

2 Cor. 4. 13.

Joh. 1. 31. &
6. 17

A hatred of all sin, a continuall care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfained love to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearse the summe of your Faith?

1 Pet. 2. 2.

Acts. 2. 37.

Psal. 119. 123

Heb. 11. 7.

1 Joh. 3. 14.

I beleeve in God, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; he descended into Hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence shall hee come to judge the quicke and the dead. I beleeve in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sinnes, the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God: The second is, of the Church.

Let us now come to the meanes of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11.

A Sacrament is a Seale and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Mat. 28. 19 &

26. 16.

1 Cor. 12. 13.

Baptisme and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

Math. 26. 26.

1 Cor. 11. 2, 31

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The Signe, and the thing signified.

Gen. 17. 11.

In Baptisme, which is the signe signified?

Rom. 4. 11.

Water.

Act. 2. 16.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

Iohn. 3. 5.

How is your Faith strengthened by Baptisme?

By Baptisme, I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due to the same,

Mark. 16. 16.

Act. 2. 38.

What doe you profess in Baptisme?

To die unto Sin, and to live unto Righteousnesse.

Rom. 6. 3.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the Signes that may be seene? Bread and Wine.

What doe they signifie?

The Body and blood of Christ.

Mat. 26. 26, 27

How is your Faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

1 Cor. 11. 23.

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine, so doth my Soule receive withall Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

24. 25.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bone?

No; by the Bread and Wine of their owne nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common Bread and Wine, because they be approved by the Lord, to be Signes of the body and blood of Christ.

Gen. 17. 10, 11

Exod. 12. 11.

Why then doth Christ say: This is my Body?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant: the Lambe is called the Pascheover: and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Pascheover, but a Signe of it.

How doe you eat Christs Body, and drinke his Blood?

Spiritually, and by Faith.

Are all persons without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Iohn. 6. 63.

Who are not to be admitted?

1 Cor. 10. 18.
Tit. 3. 10.

Children, Fooles, Mad-men, ignorant persons, knowne Heretiques, open and notorious sinners, not repenting.

What must hee doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He must prove and examine himselfe.

1 Cor. 11. 18,
29.

Wherein must hee examine himselfe?

First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and specially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in *Iesus Christ*, or no.

Mat. 5. 23.
Rom. 12. 18.
Hcb. 12. 24.

Thirdly, whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himselfe to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

I then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this Communion in themselves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30.
2 Cor. 11. 30

Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as Hypocrites, evill men, Church-papists, private enemies to Gods word; and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other helpe you have to increase Faith?

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

Rom. 8. 26.
1 Tim. 1. 6.
1 Ioh. 5. 14.

Prayer is a Spirituall action of Faith, wherein we require of God in the Name of *CHRIST*, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must wee pray?

Psal. 50. 14, 15

To God onely.

In whose Name?

Ioh. 16. 23.

In the Name of *Christ*.

Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandement, Promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As *Christ* hath taught me, saying:

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name : thy Kingdome come : thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven : Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespases, as wee forgive them that trespasse against us, and lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evill ; for thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for ever, *Amen.* Math. 6. 9.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer ?

Sixe ; three concerning the glory of God , and three our owne necessities.

What are these words : Our Father which art in Heaven ?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are these words : For thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory for ever ? Psal. 116. 12. 13
Ephes. 5. 10.
Deu. 8. 3. 6. &c.

The conclusion of the Prayer.

What doe you owe to God for all his benefits ?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips ?

No : But I must be obedient to his Lawes and Commandements : which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary observations of a Christian.

- 1 **T**HAT we keepe a narrow watch over our hearts, words, and deeds continually. 1 Pet. 1. 15.
Ephes. 5. 6.
- 2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath bene idly, carelesly, and unprofitably spent. Colos. 4. 9. & 2. 2.
- 3 That once in the day at the least, private Prayer and meditation be used. Luk. 14. 15. 1. 3
Deu. 4. 9. and 6. 7.
- 4 That care be had to doe and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.
- 5 That our Family be with diligence and regard, instructed, watched over and governed. Pro. 31. 27. 28.
Colos. 3. 1.
- 6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of the world then must needs. Heb. 13. 16.
Gal. 6. 10.
Colos. 3. 5.
- 7 That we stirre up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Ephes. 5. 3. 4.
- 8 That we give not the least bridle to wandring lusts and affections. Math. 10. 2.
Dan 8. 34 &c. 20.
- 9 That we prepare our selves to beare the Crosse, by what Lament. 1. 1.
- 10 That we bestow some time, not onely in mourning for our

R

The Practise of the

our owne sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

1 Cor. 1.7.
Tit. 2.2.16.

11. That we looked daily for the comming of our Lord Iesus Christ for our deliverance of this life.

1am. 5.13.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as wee shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithfull person, with whom wee may conferre of our Christian estate, and open our doubts to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

Eccles. 7.4.
Phil. 2.1.23.
Revel. 22.24.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life; their mortality, and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that wee meditate and muse often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how wee must lye in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beate downe the pride of life that is in us.

Deu. 11.19.20.
Iosh. 1.3.
Psal. 1.2.
Dan. 9.2.
Neh. 9.38.
2 Chro. 34.31
1 Pet. 1.14.

14 That we reade somewhat daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sinne, and especially against the speciall sinnes and corruption of our hearts and lives, wherein wee have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltinesse to our owne conscience, and that we carefully see our covenant be kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2.20.21
21.

16 That we marke how sinne dyeth, and is weakened in us, and that we returne not to our old sinnes againe, but wisely avoid all occasion to sinne.

Math. 19.15.
2 Thes. 5.22.
Revel. 2.4.
1am. 1.19. and
1.22.
Rom. 1.13.
Eccles. 4.17.

17 That we fall not from our first love but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and conferre of that wee heare, either by our selves or with others; and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Ephes. 5.20.
Psal. 116.2.17.
and 118.15

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benedictus and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

Ph 1.1.3.

19 That we exercise our Faith by taking comfort, and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

2 Tim. 4.7.8.

20 Lastly,

English-Schoole-Master. 41

20 Lastly, that we make not these holy practises of repentance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

Almighty God and most mercifull Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the cleare Glasse of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bondslaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly, serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majestie, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this wofull estate; hast made us see and feele in what case we were, and provided a most soveraigne remedy for us, even thy deare and onely begotten Sonne whom thou hast freely offered to us, not onely kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him and to be partakers of all his benefites, to the salvation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyne us to thy Sonne Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts a daily encrease of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change; O God enable us in all good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Sonne, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heires of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse and righteousness all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all these good means unto us, and to continue them

G

them

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our soules, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, *Amen*

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thanke thee through Iesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them, now I humbly pray thee to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may bee still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Iesus Christ. *Amen.*

A thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to bee refreshed with meat and drinke, and my mind also fitter to doe those things that thou requirest of me: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulnesse and good conscience; that for these, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and thy Holy Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving now and ever, *Amen.*

A prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake to prosper us this day in our labour and travell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory, next to the profit of the Church and Common-weale; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant, deare Father, that we may cheerefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to bee the chiefe master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walke in their vocation, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours:

we

we beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour, which thou for our sinnes hast poured upon all mankind, may seeme to us delectable and sweet. Fulfill now O Lord, these our requests, for thy Sonne our Saviours sake, in whose name we pray as he himselfe hath taught us. *Our Father, &c.*

A prayer for the Evening.

Most mercifull God, and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the Word for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Sonne Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Word, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers; both of soule, and body; giving us health, food, apparell, and all other things necessary, for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other doe want: For these and other thy good gifts and gracious benefites, which thou of thine owne goodnesse only, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently poure upon us, and many other, we most humbly thanke thee, and praise thy holy Name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darknesse which thou hast sent over the Earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sinnes, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandment: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest; so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keepe the same this night, and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father; so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally to thy glory, and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord. So be it,

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way; and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

The Practice to the

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his wayes
4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilest I have respect unto all thy Commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an unfeigned heart: when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

1 **V** Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not goe wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart; that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips have I bene telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner or riches.

7 I will talke of thy Commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy Word.

Proverbs Chap. 4.

1 **H** Eare, O ye children, the instruction of a father, and give eare to learne understanding.

2 For I doe give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eyes of my Mother.

4 When he taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keepe my Commandements, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee: love her, and she shall preserve thee.



English Schoole-Master.

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7 Wisedome is the beginning; get wisedome therefore, and above all possessions, get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour, if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea she shall give thee a Crowne of glory.

10 Heare my Sonne, and receive my words, and the yeares of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisedome, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy Gate shall not be straight; and when thou runnest, thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not; keepe her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it, turne from it and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe, except they have done evill, and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkenesse; they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Sonne hearken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that finde them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence, for there out cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is blest that hath not bent,
to wicked read his eare,
Not led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorners chaire.

2¹ But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exercise
himselfe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the River side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide,

4 Whose lease shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand:
Even so all things shall prosper well
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth,
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is knowne,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord heare me when I call,

Thou

Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound & thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee uncessantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3 Omortall men how long will yee,
my glory thus despise,
Why wander yee in vanity,
and follow after lyes?

4 Know yee that good and godly men
the Lord will take and chuse.
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sinne not but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart.
And in your chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And looke that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave wordly goods,
and riches doe embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace.

8 For thou therby shalt make my heart
more joyfull and more glad.
Then they who of their corn and wine,
full great encrease have had.

In peace therefore lye downe will I,
taking my rest and sleepe:
For thou wilt onely me O Lord,
alone in safety keepe.

The Practice to the

The 50. Psalm.

THe mighty God,
th'Eternall hath thus spoke,
And all the world,
he will call an't provoke,
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West,
2 From toward Sion;
which place him liketh best,
God will appeare
in beauty most excellent,
3 Our God will come,
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall goe before his face ;
A great tempest
shall round about him trace ;
4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folke
with equity and right :
5 Saying, goe to,
and now my Saints assembl e,
My pact they keepe,
their gifts doe not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall,
declare his righteou'snesse,
For God is Judge
of all things more and lesse.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveale,
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceale,
Thy God thy God
am I, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving no
zli manner offerings to me,

- 9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy stall:
10 For all the beasts,
are mine within the woods,
On thousand hills,
Cartell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on Mountaines,
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountaines,

The 51 Psalme, the first part.

O Lord consider my distresse,
and now with speed some pittie take,
My sinnes deface, my faults redresse,
good Lord, for thy great mercies sake.
2 Wash me O Lord, and make me cleane,
from this unjust and sinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorce and sorrow doe constraîne
me, to acknowledge mine excesse,
My sinnes alas doe still remaine,
before my face without release,
4 For thee alone I have offended,
and done this evill in thy sight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sinne,
Yea, of my Mother so borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd, me to convert

H

The Practice to the

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,
 I shall be clearer then the glasse:
 And if thou wash away my spot,
 the snow in whitenesse shall I passe.
 8 Therefore O Lord such joy me send,
 that inwardly I may find grace,
 And that my strength may now amend,
 which thou hast swag'd for my trespas.

9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
 for I have felt enough thy hand;
 And purge my finnes I thee desire,
 which doe in number passe the sand.
 10 Make new my heart within my brest,
 and frame it to thy holy will,
 Thy constant spirit in me let rest,
 which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
 And grant to us thy grace,
 To shew to us doe thou accord,
 the brightnesse of thy face:
 That all the earth may know,
 the way to godly wealth,
 And all the Nations on a row,
 may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world O God,
 give praise unto thy name,
 O Let the people all abroad,
 extoll and laud the same.
 4 Throughout the world so wide,
 let all rejoyce with mirth,
 For thou with truth & right dost guide,
 the nations of the earth.

Let all the world O God,
 give praise unto thy name:

English-Schoole-Master, 51

Oh let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth encrease,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesse us eke withall.

7 God shall us blesse I say,
and then both farre and neere,
The folkethroughout the earth alway,
of him shall stand in feare.

The 104 Psalms.

MY soule praise the Lord.
speak good of his name:
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appeare?
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majesty,
in thee shine most cleere.

2 With light as a robe,
thou hast thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatnesse may see:
The heavens in such sort,
thou also hast spread,
That it to a curtaine
compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye
in the clouds full sure,
Which as his Chariots,
are made him to beare:
And there with much swiftnes,
his course doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding,
of wind in the ayre.

H 2

4 Hee

The Practice to the

4 He makes his spirits
as Herald to goe,
And lightning to serue,
we see also prest:
His will to accomplish,
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth,
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move,
none shall have such power.

6 The deepe a faire covering,
for it madethou hast,
Which by his owne nature,
the Hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes,
the waters doe flye,
And so give due place,
thy words to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder,
so fearefull they be,
That in their great raging
they haste loone away.

8 The mountaines full high,
they then up ascend,
If thou doe but speake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewise the vallies,
full quickly descend,
Where thou them appointest,
remaine they doe still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how farre they shall run,
So as in their rage,

English-Schoole-Master. 53

not passe that they can :
For God hath appointed
they shall not returne,
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Psalme.

THe man is blest that God doth feare,
And eke his Law doth love indeed,
2 His seed on earth God will up reare,
And blesse such as from him proceed.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousnesse endure shall still.

4 Vnto the righteous doth arise,
In trouble, joy, in darkenesse, light,
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alway in his sight :
6 Yea Pitty moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.

7 And surely such shall never faile,
For in remembrance had is he,
8 No tydings ill can make him quaille,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firme, his feare is past,
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

10 He did well for the poore provide,
His righteousnesse shall still remaine :
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked doe disdain,
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113 Psalme.

YE children which doe serve the Lord,
Praise yee his name with one accord,
Yea blessed be alway his name,
2 Who from the rising of the Sun,

The Practice to the

Till it returne where it begun,
is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count,
above the heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.

6 He doth abase himselfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The Barren he doth make to beare,
And eke with joy her fruit to reare,
therefore praise yee his holy name.

The 120 Psalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort,
2 Deliver me I say
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No lesse then arrowes keene
of hot consuming fire.

5 Alas, too long I slacke,
Within these tents so blacke,
which Kedars are by name,

English Schoole-Master. 55

By whom the flocke elect,
And all of *Isaacks* sect.
are put to open shame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And set a quiet life:
7 But when my tale was told,
Causelesse I was controld,
by them that would have strife.

The 126 Psalm.

VVhen as the Lord,
again his Sion had brought forth,
From bondage great,
and also servitude extreme;
This worke was such,
as did surmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dreame.
Our mouthes were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did shew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen folke
were forced then for to confesse,
How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confesse no lesse,
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord goe forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to Desarts.
the flowing Rivers send.

Full true it is
that they which sowe in teares indeed,

A time will come,
 when they shall reape in mirth and joy.
 6 They went and wept
 in bearing of their precious seed,
 For that their foes
 full oftentimes did them annoy;
 But their returne
 with joy they sure shall see,
 Their sheaves home bring,
 and not impaired be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
 From Heaven that is so high,
 Praise him in deed and word,
 Above the starry skye.

2 And also yee,
 His Angels all,
 Armies royall
 Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moone and Sun,
 Which are both cleere and bright,
 The same of you be done,
 Ye glistering starres of light.

4 And eke no lesse,
 Ye heavens faire
 And clouds of the aire,
 his laud expresse.

5 For at his word they were
 All formed as we see:

At his voyce did appeare
 All things in their degree:

6 Which he set fast,
 To them he made
 A Law and trade,
 For aye to last.

English-Schoole-Master, 37

The Schoolemaster to his Scholler.

MY child and scholler take good heed,
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou doe accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First I command thee God to serve,
then to thy parents duty yeeld,
Vnto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in towne and field.

Your cloathes unbuttoned doe not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Hankerchiefe in readinesse,
wash hands and face or see not me.

Lose not your bookes, inkehorne, or pens,
nor Girdle, garters, hat or band;
Let shoes be ty'd, pin shirtband close,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hoz'd or shood you goe,
or slovenly in your array,
Without a girdle or untrist,
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry, or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, miscall or sweare,
if that you picke, filch, steale or lye,
If you forget a Schollers part,
then must you sure your points untye.

If to the schoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the same.

Or if you loyter in the Streets
when we doe meet then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy selfe
so decently at all assayes,
That thou maist purchase parents love,
and eke obtaine thy Masters praise.

The first part of Arithmeticke called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these nine figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now looke how many of these stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But marke that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place; and so goe (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times, than that next before; as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place tentimes five, that is five times ten which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand, and in the fifth place fifty thousand, and so thou maist proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1640. being this present yeere from the birth of Christ, is one thousand sixe hundred fortie; And this number of, 5660, being this present yeare from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand sixe hundred sixty. But my Booke growing greater than I purposed; pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter sooner than (peradventure thou maist thinke) I promised.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr the better understanding this briefe *Chronology* following; I thought good to advertise thee thus much. Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I have divided the yeare, of the world in the five parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainnes sake, stick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin

English-Schoole-Master. 59

gin my account five times best answering (as I thinke) thy demands, when such an one lived, or such a thing done: for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes: either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it neereſt one of these times. If then thou findeſt the name thou seekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it: looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that Chapter. Further I have ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuerſe letter, according to the diuerſity of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeeke in the *Romane & Italica* letter, which thou uſeſt to call the *Latine* letter; and paſſe over thoſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Again if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that wouldeſt find ſomething only concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke only in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael, Egypt, Aſſyria, &c.* and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou maiſt eaſily find by conference with the Judges, and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (yeere) Finally my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore read them ſo often, untill thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

CHAP. I.

After the Creation.

God having made the World,
and created Adam and He-
vah; their poſterity was borne
in theſe yeeres after, as fol-
loweth.

Yeere.

130 Seth,
253 Kenosſh.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel,

Yeere.

560 Jared.
632 Enoch.
687 Methuſelah.
874 Lamech.
1056 Noah.
1555 Japheth.
1558 Shem.
1656 The univerſall Flood after
which followeth the generati-
on of Shem.

i 2 Chap.

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Yeere.

- 2 Arphaxad.
- 37 Selah.
- 67 Eber.
- 101 Peleg.
- 101 Tower of *Babel* built.
- 131 Ren.
- 163 Serug.
- 192 Nahor.
- 222 Terah.
- 292 Haran.
- 352 Abraham.
- 436 Ismael.
- 452 *Sodome destroyed.*
- 452 Isaac.
- 512 Jacob.
- 587 Reuben.
- 588 Simeon.
- 589 Levi.
- 599 Judah.
- 600 Dan.
- 601 Nepthali.
- 601 Asher.
- 602 Issachar.
- 602 Gad.
- 602 Zebulon.
- 604 Joseph.
- 619 Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel.

Spinerva.

619 Phares.

642 Hezron.

643 *Jacob* went into *Egypt*, where they were 215 yeeres.

Yeere.

Hercules Lyb.

Aram.

Prometheus

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Iob.

Naasson.

Salmon.

858 *Moses* delivered the children of Israel out of *Egypt*; then was the law given.

CHAP. 3.

After the Law given;

Phaeton burnt.

40 *Ioshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of Canaan, and reigned 18 yeeres.

41 *Jubiles* began.

58 *Othoniel* judged Israel 40 yeeres, whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppressed them 8 yeeres.

Kadamanthus.

80 Booz of Rahab.

98 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80 yeers, whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed 18 yeers
Tross ruled in Dardania, and called it *Troy*.

Pegasus.

Dippeus.

178 Deborah & Barak judged 40 yeeres, whereof Iabin and Siera oppressed 20 yeers.

198 Obed

Yeere.

- 198 Obed borne of Ruth.
218 Gedeon judged 40 yeeres,
wherof the Midianites op-
pressed seven yeeres.

Thelus.

- 258 Abimelech three yeeres.
261 Tola 23 yeeres.
284 Iair iudged 22 y. wherof
the Ammonites and Phi-
listims oppressed 12 yeeres.

Amazons battell againt

Thelus.

- 305 Iesse father of David by
Obed.

- 311 Ibzan judged 7 yeeres.

- 318 Elon ten yeeres.

Troy destroyed.

- 329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8
yeeres.

- 336 Sampson twenty yeeres.

In the time of these 6 jud-
ges, the Philistims oppressed.

- 356 Eli the Priest 40 y.

- 397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.

- 432 Buzus came into Eng-
land, if the story be true.

- 447 David reigned 40 y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman, and
Ieduthan Prophets.

- 477 Salomon reigned 40 y. &

481 in his fourth yeer, built
the Temple, before the birth
of Christ about 916. y.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

- 936 Temple built.

- 900 Heshod.

Yeere.

- 899 Rehoboam raigned over
Iudah 17 y.

- 882 Abijam 3.

- 878 Asa 41 y.

- 838 Iehoshaphat 25 y.

- 813 Iehoram 8 y.

- 805 Ahaziah 1 y.

- 804 Athalia 6 y.

- 798 Ioash 40 y.

- 758 Amaziah 29 y.

Ionah prophesied.

- 743 Rome built by Romulus
upon foure hills, which are
Palatins, Capitoline, Es-
quiline, Aventine,
and after enlarged by Ser-
vilius Tullus, within the
walls, with other three hills,
Coelus, Tiberialis, and
Quirinalis.

- 729 Kingdome of Iudah void
12 yeeres.

- 725 Bardanapalus.

- 718 Azariah twenty five yeeres.

Kingdome of Israel void 22
yeeres.

- 700 Puma Pompilius the
second Roman King.

- 685 L. Turinus the Lacedemo-
nian.

Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isai-
ah prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third
Roman King.

- 677 Ioatham over Iudah 15 y.

Micaiah also prophesied.

- 662 Ahas fiftene y.

- 646 Ezekiah 29 y.

yeere.

628 *Salmanassar* carried the 10 Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased. *Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Assur* to *Babell*.

628 *Simonides*.*Aristoreus*.*Ancus Marcius* the fourth. Roman King.*Archilocus*, *Zealeucus*.*Vomer*, *Phalaris*.617 *Manasseh* 55 y.*Jeremy* prophesieth.610 *Sappho*, *Alto*, *Stesichorus*, *Cymonides*.564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.562 *Amon* 2 y.560 *Iosiah* 21 y.*Zephaniah* and *Habakuk* prophesie.526 *Iehoiakim* 11 y.526 Captivity wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried Captives *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the 3 yeere of *Iehoiakim*.*Jeremiah* continueth his prophesie in *Iudah*.*Daniel* prophesieth in *Babel*.618 *Zedekiah* 11 y.*Ezekiel* prophesieth.507 *Ierusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah*, with the remnant of *Iudah*, carryed into *Aegypt* where *Jeremiah* prophesieth.

yeere.

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in *Babell*.501 *Consuls* 2 yeerely began in *Rome*.495 *Horatius Cocles*.494 *Salathiel*.493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.487 *Tribunes* of the people began in *Rome*.468 *Zorobabel*.466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Heraclitus*, *Clepe*, *Solon*, *Chales*, *seven* *Wise* men, *Plistratus*.456 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his son wan *Babylon* from *Balthazar*, began the Empire of the *Persians*, and gave leave for the *Iewes* to return & build the Temple.454 Temple began to be built The History of *Ezra*.*Arthashtate*, called of prophane Writers *Cambyles*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.The History of *Ester*.*Ahasnueroih*, called *Darius*.440 *Hyttaspis* divorced *Vasti*, married *Ester*, hanged *Haman*, & advanced *Mordecai*.431 *Tribune* *Miltam*.425 *Darius* of *Persia* called also *Artaxhaust*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 yeeres, *Haggai* prophesieth.

Za-

yeere.

Zachariah prophesieth.

423 Malachi the last Prophet.

425 Nehemiah his story, who builded the wals of Ierusalem.

397 Battle Peloponnesiacke 27 yere, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Wittaine.

386 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.

363 Phillip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebans had subdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Hannibal Torquatus.

350 Aristoteles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Pericles, Zenocrate.

144 Marres with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 yeeres.

332 Alexander the great conquered Persia, hee entreated the Iewes honourably, and reigned 12 yeeres. Now was the empire of the Grecians great, which after

yeere.

the death of Alexander was divided unto 4 Captaines, whereof Syria and Egypt continued untill the Empire of the Romanes, and alwayes vexed the Iewes.

Now beginneth the story of the Macchabees.

301 Two Decis in Rome.

300 Zeno author of the Stoicks. Aratus, Demetrius, Phalaris.

218 Ptolomy Philadelphus, caused 70 Interpreters to translate the LAW into Greek.

281 Petrarra yielded to Rome wholly.

272 Regulus, Polybius, Clearchus.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome 22 yeeres.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

237 Iesus Sirach.

236 Publius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battell of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third Battell of Carthage, which was in three yeeres utterly destroyed by Scipio Iunior.

129 Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes began their Sects.

89 Civil warre in Rome. 8 yeeres.

Teere.

- yeres betwene Partus
 and Sylla, because Sylla
 being ponger, was chosen
 Captaine into Asia, to the
 battell with Idatice.
 87 Tigranes King of Arme-
 nia.
 65 Cato Ciceronius, Salusti-
 us.
 57 Cicero Consul.
 58 Britaine entred upon by
 Julius Cesar.
 47 Julius Cesar reigned Em-
 perour 5 yeres.
 45 Attila, Horace, Liby, O-
 bido Cornelius Nepos.
 42 Octavius Augustus Empe-
 rour 56 yeeres.
 34 Herod the great, made King
 of Iury: after whose death
 his foure sonnes were confir-
 med in his Kingdome, and
 called Tetrarens.
 See Luke 3, 1.
 Temple againe sumptuously
 builded by Herod.
 Christ borne in the 42 yeere
 of Augustus from which be-
 ginneth our usuall account.

CHAP. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

- 16 Tiberius, Emperour after
 the birth of Christ 16 yeeres.
 33 Christ crucified.
 33 Stephen stoned.
 42 Paul converted.

Teere.

- 42 Herod Agrippa President in
 Iury, he beheaded Iames.
 42 Mathew wrote his Gospel.
 44 Iames beheaded.
 44 Marke preached in Egypte.
 46 Luke wrote.
 50 Epistle to the Galathians
 written from Antioch.
 53 Epistle to the Thessalonians
 from Athens.
 54 Philip martyred.
 55 Epistle to the Corinthians
 from Ephesus.
 55 To Timothy from Troas.
 55 To Titus from Troas.
 55 To Corinth from Philippi.
 55 Peters first Epistle.
 56 Peters second Epistle.
 56 To the Rom. from Corinth.
 57 Claudius Nero persecuter.
 59 Epistles to the Philippians,
 Ephesians, Colossians, Phi-
 lemon from Rome.
 51 Acts by Luke (now as is
 thought.)
 63 Iames throwne downe from
 a pinnacle.
 69 Epistle to Timothy.
 69 Paul martyred at Rome.
 73 Ierusalem destroyed by Ves-
 pasian and Titus.
 76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch,
 83 Domitian Emperour.
 85 Nicholaitan Hereticke.
 90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton,
 Aulus Gellius, Plu-
 tarch, Quintilian, Iubenal,
 Appian, Apuleius.

English-Schoole-Master, 65

Ye er.

93 *John* banished to *Pathmos*,
where (as is thought) hee
wrote his Gospell, and the
Revelation.

97 *John* returned from *Path-*
mos to *Ephesus*.

100 *John* dyed.

114 *Pliny* writeth for the chris-
tians.

133 *Galen*.

170 *Iustinus* dyed a Martyr.

180 *Ireneus* of *Lyons*.

187 *England* received the Gos-
pell.

202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*.

210 *Tertulian*.

Yeere.

216 *Origen*.

249 *Cyprian*.

289 *Constantine* reigned in
England.

307 *Eusebius*.

333 *Athanasius*.

347 *Hillary*.

347 *Gregory Nazianzene*.

371 *Ambrose B. of Millaine*.

375 *Hieronymus*.

409 *Chrysostome*.

409 *Augustine*.

414 *Theodoret*.

500 *Goths* conquered *Italy*:
then encreased *Barbarisme*
and *Papistry*.

Directions for the unskifull

IF thou hast not beene acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, viz. of the other of the Letters as they stand without booke perfectly to know where every letter stands as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore, if the word thou wouldst find, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*r*) looke toward the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see toward the end of that letter: and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt finde thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the *Romane*, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the *Latine* or other learned Languages. Those with the *Italike* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meere English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever in English, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set downe to let thee see their

true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise see. And know further, that all words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end in (*isme*) are all Greeke words, as Hypocrite, Philosophy, Christ, Baptisme. But where I say they are Greeke, I meane with some difference of termination, for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly stamp't, and when they came to us we coyned them after our fashion, as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*: so Baptisme is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greeke *Baptismos*. The like must bee observed for the Latine words, as those that wee have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference are marked with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall finde it by this marke (*) th. other have none. Sometimes I referre thee from one word to another, as thus, at this word *brigandine* see *barke*; then those two be of one signification, and so shalt thou also learne variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one bee well knowne. I omit that: as to *barke* as a Dog, is well knowne, but a *barque*, that is, a little Shippe, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: if I should put downe all derivations, it would bee overlong; therefore I hope the diligent Schollar will learne by practice none from the primitive or originall; I have therefore set downe some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt finde in the end: there are many more from Latine and French, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
 abba father.
 abesse, abatesse, abbessesse of a
 Nunnerie.
 abbreviate short.
 abridge, see abbreviate.
 about unto.
 abecedary the order of the letters.
 or he that useth them.
 abatto maintaine.

abominable.
 abhorre.
 abject base.
 abjure renounce.
 abolish make void.
 abricot * k. fruit.
 aboard.
 abrogate, see abolish.
 absolve finish.
 absolute perfect.

absolution

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resolution for good benefite.
 abstinence refraining.
 abstract & abbreviate.
 absurd foolish.
 accent tune.
 accept take liking.
 accept free coming to.
 necessary partaker.
 accident befall.
 accommodate fit to.
 accomplish * finish.
 account to reckon.
 accord * agreement.
 accurate running.
 accrew * grow.
 ascertain * make sure.
 achieve, see accomplish.
 acorne.
 active nimble.
 actually in act.
 acute witty.
 addict given to.
 adieu farewell.
 address prepare to direct.
 adjacent lying to.
 adjourne * deferre.
 adjure make to swear.
 administer governe or serve.
 admire marvell at.
 admirall chiefe by sea.
 admission receiving.
 adopt take for his child.
 adore worship.
 adorne beautifie.
 adverse contrary.
 advertise give knowledge.
 adulation flattery.
 adulterate counterfeit.
 advocate attorney.

aduousoe patronage.
 aduotion burning.
 affable ready and courteous in
 speech.
 affect earnestly desire.
 affinity kin by marriage.
 affirmative avouching.
 affiance trust.
 affianced betrothed.
 agent doer.
 aggravate make grievous.
 agility nimblenesse.
 agony heauy passion.
 alacrity cheerefulness.
 alarm sound to the battell.
 alien a stranger.
 alienation estranging.
 alight.
 alledge * bring prooffe.
 alliance kindred or leagues.
 allusion pointing to.
 allude to, point to.
 aliment nourishment.
 almes.
 almighty.
 alphabet gr. order of letters.
 altercation debate.
 allegory gr. similitude.
 allegiance obedience.
 altitude height.
 allegation alleging.
 ambassadour messenger.
 ambiguous doubtful.
 ambition desire of honour.
 ambushment private traine.
 amorous full of love.
 amplify enlarge.
 anatomy gr. cutting up.
 anathema gr. accursed.

andyron.
 anguish griefe.
 anchor.
 animate encourage.
 annually yearly.
 animadversion noting.
 antichrist against Christ.
 antedate fore date.
 anticipation preventing.
 angle corner.
 antickly disguised.
 annihilate make void.
 ancello r.
 an ullitie see annihilate.
 aphorisme generall rule.
 apostate back slider.
 apostacy falling away.
 amen so be it.
 apostle gr. see ambassadour.
 apology gr. defence.
 apocalyps gr. revelation.
 alpha gr. the first græke letter.
 apothecary.
 apocrypha gr. not of authority.
 apparant in sight.
 appeach accuse.
 appeale to seeke to a higher
 Judge.
 appertaine to belong.
 appertinent } belong-
 appurtenance } ing.
 appetite desire to cate
 application applying to.
 appoie aske question.
 apposition apposing.
 approbation allowance.
 approve allow.
 approach come nigh.
 appropriate make his owne.

apst. fit.
 arbiter
 arbitrator } umpire.
 arbitrement judgement.
 arch gr. chiefe.
 archangeil gr. chiefe angell.
 arch-bishop chiefe bishop.
 architect chiefe builder.
 argente silver.
 argue to reason.
 arithmeticke gr. Art of num-
 bering.
 arke ship.
 armory house of Armour.
 arraigne.
 arrive * come to land.
 arerages * deyt unpaid.
 artificer handicrafts man.
 artificiall work man like.
 articulate sounded.
 ascend goe up.
 ascertain * assure.
 assent agreement.
 ascent a going up.
 ascribe give to.
 askew easie.
 aspect looking upon.
 aspire climb up.
 asperate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay probe.
 assayle * set upon.
 assault * see assaile.
 attention flattery.
 assertion affirming.
 assiduity continuance.
 asseveration earnest affirming.
 assigne appoint.
 assignation appointment.

assises

allies
 assistance helpe.
 associate company.
 astrictive } binding.
 astringent }
 astronomy gr. } knowledge of
 astrology. } the starres.
 atheist gr. without God.
 atheisme the opinion of the
 atheists.
 attach seaze upon
 attain conuict of crime.
 attainder a conviction.
 attempt * set upon.
 atten. ive hee dy.
 attribute giue to
 avarice covetousnesse.
 audacious bold.
 audience hearing.
 auditor hearer, or officer of
 accounts.
 audible easie to be heard.
 averre * about.
 augment to encrease.
 avouch affirme with earnest-
 nesse.
 authentick gr. of authority
 autumn the harvest.
 axiome certaine principle.
 balance a paire of scales.
 bailiffe.
 bankrupt bankrupt.
 banquet.
 baptist a baptizer.
 baptism.
 barbarian a rude person
 barbarisme barbarousnesse.
 barque * a small ship.
 barterer a contentious person.

barretier allowed to giue coun-
 sell.
 barter * to bargain.
 battery beating.
 baulme.
 beatitude blessednesse.
 beguile.
 beneficiall profitable.
 benevolence good will.
 benigne favourable.
 benignity bounty.
 bereit depistred.
 besiege.
 bier to carry a dead corpes.
 bishop overseer.
 blanke * to make white.
 blasphemie gr. speake ill of
 God.
 blood.
 beare.
 beaft.
 boat.
 bough.
 bought.
 bonnet cap.
 bracelet.
 bracer.
 brise.
 brigandine coat of defence.
 brigantine, or bark.
 brandish * to make a sword.
 broad.
 breath.
 brothell keeper of a house of
 bawdy.
 bruise.
 buitt.
 buggery conjunction with one
 of the same kind.

burgesse a head man of a
towne.

build.

Callidity craftinesse.

capacity conceit or recess.

cancell to undoe.

canon gr. law.

canonize make a saint.

capitall deadly or great.

capable containing.

capitulate.

capricious catching.

captive prisoner.

captive make subject.

carbuncle k. disease or stone.

carnality fleshinesse.

casualty chance.

castigation chastisement.

cathedral gr. Church, chiese in
the Diocese.

catholike unversall.

cauldron.

caution warning.

celebrate make famous.

celestiall heavenly.

catalogue gr. bed. role.

celerity swiftnesse.

censor correction.

censure correction.

centurion captaine.

cease.

cement.

center midst.

ceremony.

certaine.

certifie.

ceruse white lead.

cesserne.

character the fashion of a letter.

chance * stry.

champion wide field.

chambering lightnesse.

charter a grant performing.

chamberlaine.

chariot.

chancery.

chivalry knightood.

chiefe

cherubin order of Angels.

chirography gr. hand-writting.

christ annotated.

chirurgion gr.

choler gr. a humor causing
anger.

chronicle gr.

chronographer gr. } history
} writer.

chronology gr. story of times.

church faithfull people.

chrystall k. glasse.

cider drinke made of apples.

cinamon.

circle.

circuit.

citren.

city.

citizen.

circumcise to cut the p^rible
skin.

circumference round circuit. }

circumspect heed.

circumlocution circumference
of speech.

circumvent prevent.

civir.

civill.

clamorous ready to speake ill.

clemency gentlenesse.

client he that is defended.

cockatrice

cockatrice k. beast.
 collect gather.
 coll. a gue companion.
 collation rectall.
 coadjutor helper.
 cogitation thought.
 collusion deceit.
 colonne one side of a page di-
 vided.
 comedy gr. stage-play.
 commencement a beginning.
 comet gr. a blazing starre.
 commentary exposition.
 commodious profitable.
 commotion rebellion.
 communicate make partaker.
 communion fellow-worship.
 compact tynd together.
 compendious short.
 competitor he that standeth
 with me for an office.
 compile gather and make.
 complexion.
 complices colleagues.
 compose make.
 composition agreement.
 comprehend containe.
 comprise see comprehend.
 concoct to digest meat.
 concord agree.
 concordance agreement.
 competent contentent.
 compromit to make agree,
 concaviry hollownesse.
 compulsion force.
 conceale.
 conception concealing in the
 wombe.
 concupiscence desire.

concurte agree together.
 condescend agree unto.
 condigne worthy.
 conduct guiding.
 confession cōpounding.
 confederate see compact.
 conferre talke together.
 conference communication.
 confidence trust.
 confirme establish.
 confiscate forseiture of goods.
 conflict battell.
 confound oberthrow.
 congeale harden.
 congestion a heaping up
 congregate gather together.
 congruie see concord.
 conjunction tyning toge-
 ther.
 conjecture ghesse.
 consent agreement.
 consent harmony.
 consequence following.
 consecrate to make holy.
 consequent following.
 conserve keepe.
 consist stand.
 consolation comfort.
 consistory a place of civill
 judgement.
 consort, see consent.
 conspire agree for ill.
 construe expound.
 consult take counsell.
 contagious that corrupteth.
 contemplation meditation.
 continent modest abstaining,
 contra & make short,
 contradiction,

contribute best o to.
 contrite sorrowfull.
 contrition sorrow.
 convert turne.
 convict proved guilty.
 convent being before.
 converse company with.
 convocation calling together.
 convulsion.
 copartner fellow to.
 copious plentiful.
 corps dead body.
 corporall bodily.
 corrosive fretting.
 correspondent answerable.
 corrigible easily corrected.
 corroborate strengthen.
 covert hidden place.
 coſtive bound in body.
 cosmography gr. description of
 the world.
 counterpoise make leuell.
 countermand command con-
 trarie.
 compunction pricking.
 coffin a basket, or corpe-
 chest.
 creed the belasse.
 credence belasse.
 credulous easie to beleeve.
 criminous faulty.
 crucifie fastned to a cross.
 crocodile k. beast.
 culpable blame woorthy.
 cubite a foot and a halfe.
 cupboord.
 cursorile running fast over.
 cymball an instrument.
 clyster, or glyster.

cypress.
 Deacon gr. provider for the
 poore.
 debility weakenesse.
 deafe that cannot heare.
 dammage * losse.
 decent comely.
 decline fall a way.
 decisio cutting a way.
 decorum comeliness.
 decypher describe.
 dedicating a denoting.
 deduct take out.
 defect want.
 deflowre to dishonest.
 defraud deceit.
 deformed ill shapen.
 define shew what it is.
 degenerate be unlike his An-
 cestors.
 dehort move from.
 deity Godhead.
 deifie make like God.
 delectation delight.
 delicate dainty.
 delude deceit.
 deluge great flood.
 delusion mockery.
 demonstrate shew plainly.
 deinzon freeman.
 denounce declare sentence a-
 gainst.
 depend hang upon.
 deportation carrying a way.
 depose put from.
 deprive see depose.
 depure appoint.
 deride mock.
 derive fetch from.

derivation taken from another.

derogate. *ſee* detract.

deſcribe ſet forth.

deſend goe do wne.

deſart wiſderneſſe.

deſiſt leave off

deſeſt hate greatly.

deſeſt be wray.

detract take from.

detriment loſſe.

detrude thruſt from.

devote given unto.

dexterity aptneſſe.

diabolicall diſbelly.

diademe Crowne.

diet manner of food.

dialogue. *gr.* conference.

deſame.

d ſicnt hard.

dioc. *ſee* *gr.* ſurſdiction.

diocetan that hath ſurſdiction.

digest bzing in order. *ſee* con-
coct.

dignity worthineſſe.

digreſſe turne from.

dilate enlarge.

dire & guide.

diminution leſſening.

diſburſe Lay out money.

diſcend ſee deſcend.

disciple ſcholler.

a ſempline inſtruction.

d ſicnt diſagrec.

diſcerne ſee.

diſcloſe diſcover.

diſcord diſagreement.

diſcuſſe ſee diſcuſe.

di-joyne untogne.

diſfranchise take away free-
dome.

diſmiſſe ſet paſſe.

diſſoyall diſſob. diſent.

diſprag. ment inequality of
blith.

diſpence ſet free.

diſperſe ſet ſpread abroad.

diſpeople to unpeople a place.

diſcent from our Anceſtors.

diſſimilitude unlikeneſſe.

diſſolve unloole.

diſſolute careleſſe

diſſonant diſagrecing.

diſtinguiſh put difference.

dice.

diſable make unable.

diſability unableneſſe.

diſanull make void.

diſputable queſtionable: or
doubtfull.

define.

diſcouſe put to ſight

diſcouſure a putting to ſight.

diſciph her lay open.

digestion bzinging into order.

digreſſion going from the mat-
ter.

d ſicntly hardneſſe.

diſtinction a diſcerning.

dimension me. ſuring.

direction ordering.

diſſimilation diſſembling.

diſſuade.

diſmember part one piece from
another.

diſpoſition naturall inclination.
or ſetting in order.

L

diſſipation

R

dissipation scattering.
 dissolution breaking.
 distillation distilling or drop-
 ping downe.
 distinct differing.
 distinction making a diffe-
 rence.
 divulgate make common.
 dispoile take away by vio-
 lence.
 display spread abroad.
 distracted troubled in mind.
 distribution division.
 disturbe disquiet.
 dissuade see Deho: f.
 ditty the matter of a song.
 divert turne from.
 divine heavenly.
 divinity heavenly doctrine.
 diuturnity daylnesse.
 doctrine learning.
 dolour griefe.
 dolorous grievous.
 docility easinesse to be taught.
 dolphin k. of fish.
 domesticall at home.
 dominion } rule.
 dominatio }
 eclipse gr. falling.
 ecclesiasticall belonging to the
 Church.
 edict commandement.
 edifice building.
 education bringing up.
 edition putting forth.
 effect a thing done.
 effectuall forthble.
 effeminate womanish.
 efficacy to:es.

effusion pouring fourth.
 egress forth going.
 enhance make greater.
 election choise.
 elect chosen.
 elegince fine speech.
 elephant k. of beast.
 emerods k. of disease.
 elevate lift up.
 embleme gr. picture.
 emmor, or plimire.
 empire government.
 encroach.
 enarration declaration.
 encounter set against.
 enduce move.
 enimity } hatred.
 enmity }
 enchant * be witch.
 enfranchise * make free.
 enflame burne.
 engrate presse upon.
 ensigne flag of warre.
 enormous out of square.
 enterre lay in the earth.
 enterlace put betwene.
 environ compasse about.
 epha k. of measure.
 epitaph gr. the writing of a
 Tombe.
 epitomie gr. the byese of a
 booke.
 epitomize gr. to make Epito-
 mie.
 epistle gr. a letter sent.
 episcopall bishop like.
 epicure given to pleasure.
 epilogue conclusion.
 equinoctiall when the dayes
 and

and ni. hts are equall.
 erect set up.
 erroneous full of errour.
 elehear forth.
 essence substance.
 estimate estimate.
 eternal everlasting.
 euangelist byinger of good ty-
 dings.
 euict overcome.
 eunuch gr. gelded. oꝝ great
 Officer.
 evocation calling forth.
 exasperate whet on.
 exact perfect, oꝝ require with
 extremity.
 exaggerate heape upon.
 exaltation aduancing.
 except.
 excursion running out.
 excused.
 excell.
 exchequer office of receipts.
 exclaim cry out.
 execrable cursed.
 execute perfoꝝ me.
 excrement dung.
 exempt free.
 exemplifie enlarge.
 + exhibit put up. +
 exlie banish.
 exorcist gr. confurer.
 expedient fit.
 expell put out.
 expend consider.
 expedition haste.
 expect loke for.
 expire end.
 explicate declare.

explois enterpryse.
 expulsion driving out.
 exquisite perfect.
 extend spread forth.
 extenuate lessen.
 extoll aduance.
 extort wringing out.
 extract draw out.
 extemporall }
 extemporarie } sudden.
 Fabulous fained.
 fact deed.
 faction diuision.
 factions that maketh diuision.
 facility easinesse.
 falconer.
 fallacie deceit.
 fantasie.
 farall by destiny.
 festiual least day.
 festiuity mirth.
 female. }
 feminine } the shee.
 fertill fruitefull.
 fervent hot.
 feaver ague.
 figurative by signes.
 finally lastly.
 firmament skie.
 flagon great wine pot.
 flexible easily bent.
 flegme one of the humors.
 fluxe disease of scowling.
 fornication uncleannesse be-
 twene single persons.
 fortification strengthening.
 fontaine head spring.
 fortitude valiantnesse.
 fragments reliques.

fragility brittleme.
 fragrant sweet-smelling.
 fraternitie brotherhood.
 fraudulent deceitfull.
 frequent often.
 frivolous vaine.
 frontier k. head attre.
 fructifie make fruitfull.
 frustrate make void.
 frugall thrsly.
 fugitive runagate.
 function calling.
 funeral burfall.
 funbusher, dresser.
 furious raging.
 future time to come.
 Garboile hur-burly.
 garner coyne chamber.
 gemme precious stone.
 gentility }
 generous } gentry.
 ty.
 gentle a heathen.
 generation off spring.
 Gender.
 genealogy gr. generation.
 genitor father.
 gesture.
 gyves fetters.
 ginger.
 gourd k. plant.
 gorget.
 gorgeous.
 Gospell glad tydings.
 geometry gr. art of measuring.
 gradation by steps.
 graduate that hath taken de-
 gre.
 gratifie to pleasure.

gratis freely.
 guardian keeper.
 gulph deepe poolc.
 Habitue }
 ability. } ablenesse.
 habit. ble able to be dwelt in.
 h. bit apparell.
 harbinger sent before to pre-
 pare.
 harmony gr. musicke.
 hallelujah praise the Lord.
 heraulds Kings messengers.
 haucie losty.
 hebrew from Hebrews stocke.
 heathen see gentile.
 helmet head pære.
 hereticke } that hold here-
 hereticall } sic.
 homage worship.
 hosanna save & pray thie.
 horreur fearefull, sorrowfull.
 hostage pledge.
 host army.
 hostility hatred.
 hymne gr. song.
 humane gentle.
 humiditie moisture.
 hypocrite gr.
 hylope.
 Ideot gr. unlearned.
 idolatry gr. false worship.
 jealous.
 Jesus & his four.
 ignominy reproach.
 illegitimate unlawfull bozne.
 infusion mockery.
 imbecillity weaknesse.
 imbarke.

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without mea-
sure.

immortall euerlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunity freedom.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the
Crown.

imperfection imperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impiety ungodlinesse.
impose lay upon.
impression printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne disprove.
impute reason.
impunity without punish-
ment.

impropriation making proper.
immanity beastly cruelty.
importune to bee earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense to offer.
incense to stir up.
incident happening.
inchant bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible unsufferable.
incongruity without agree-
ment.
incontinent presently, or un-
chaste.

incurre runne into.
indemnitie without losse.
indignitie unwoorthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernal belonging to hell.
infirmity weaknesse.
inflammation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibit forbid. +
inhibition forbidding. }
injunction committing.
injurious wrongfull or hurt-
full.
innovate make new.
innovation making new.
inordinate out of order.
insinuate crepe in.
inspire breathe into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking.
institute appoint.
intercept prevent.
intercession going betwene, or
making surety.
interchange exchange.
intercourse mutuall access.
interest loane.
interline.

intermedle deale with.
 intermingle mingle with.
 intermission leze knowing.
 interpreter expounder.
 interrogaciona question asking.
 interrupt breake off.
 intricate intwapped.
 introduction intrance.
 intrude to thrust in violently.
 invincible not to be won.
 in upon breakeing off.
 irrevocable not to be recalled.
 irreprehensible without reproof.
 Israélite of Israel.
 judicall belonging to judge-
 ment.
 jubile yere of joy.
 juror swoyne man.
 juce.
 justifie approve.
 lapidary skilfull in stones.
 largesse or largis liberality.
 lalcivious wanton.
 lnd paffe.
 laurell Bay-tree.
 laxative lose.
 legacie gift by will or ambaf-
 sage.
 legion hoast.
 legite Ambassage.
 legerdmain light-handed.
 leprosie k. of disease.
 libertine lose in religion.
 lethargie k. of drougie disease.
 licentious taking liberty.
 lieutenant Deputy.
 limitation appointment.
 literature learning.

lingell & homakers thgad.
 linguist skilfull in tongues
 litigious quarrellous.
 lore law.
 lotary casting of lots.
 loyall obedient.
 lunaticke wanting of wits.
 Magician using witchcrafts.
 magistrate Governour.
 magnanimitie.
 magnificence sumptuousnesse.
 malady disease.
 malicious.
 male contented discontented.
 maligne hate.
 manicles fitters.
 manger.
 maranatha accursed.
 manumisse set free
 march goe in array.
 mart satire.
 martiall warlike.
 marcheisse borders.
 margent edge of a booke.
 marrow.
 martyr g. witness.
 ma ron ancient woman.
 matrice wombe.
 mature ripe.
 mechanicall gr. handicraft.
 metecrity measure.
 medicine.
 mercement.
 mediator advocate.
 mercer.
 mercede.
 meditate muse.
 mensons ofiled.
 melancholy gr. humour of.
 solistart.

solistatnesse.
 melodious street sounding.
 meritorious that serbeth.
 method gr. order.
 metaphor gr. similitude.
 ministracion ~~ministring~~.
 militant warring.
 minority under age.
 monastery college of monks.
 miraculous marvelous.
mirrour * a looking glasse.
 mitigate assuage.
 mixion mingling.
 mixture, *idem*.
 mobility mobing.
 modest sober.
 moderate temperate.
 moderne of our time.
 moist h. lfe.
 moment weight, or sudden.
 momentary sudden.
 monar h gr. one ruling all.
 moote argue.
 monument antiquity.
 moraliie c^{iv}ill behaviour.
 mortall that enderth.
 mortuary due for the dead.
 motive cause moving.
 mortifie kill.
 mountaine great hill.
 munition defence.
 mutable changeable.
mustachios upper lips haire.
 malmsey.
 muse godnesse of learning.
 mutation change.
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum.
 mysticall that hath a mystery
 in it.

mystery hidden secret.
 Native borne.
 narration declaration.
 nere.
 necessity.
 navigation sayling.
 Nephew.
 nerve sine to.
 negligence.
 nuter of neither side.
 nicholaican gr. an hereticke
 from Nicholas.
 negromancy gr. black Art.
 nonage under age.
 nonuit not following.
 novice.
 notifie give knowledge.
 numeration numbring.
 nutriment nourishment.
 Obeysance obedience.
 oblation offering.
 oblique crooked.
 oblivious forgetfull.
 obstinate froward.
 obscure darke.
 obstruction stopping.
 obtuse dull.
 occidentall belonging to the
 West.
 odious hatefull.
 odour smell.
 odoriferous sweet smelling.
 officious dutifull.
 olivet place of Olives.
 omnipotent almighty.
 operation working.
 opportunity fitnessse.
 oppose set against.
 opprobrious reproachfull.

ordure dung.
 or ginal beginning.
 oracle a speech from God.
 ordinat on ordaining.
 orphan without parents.
 orthography gr. true writing.
 ostentation boasting.
 overplus more then needeth.
 pacific quiet.
 pamphlet a small Treatise.
 pantostie stopper.
 paradise gr. place of pleasure.
 paraphrase gr. exposition.
 paramour amorous Lober.
 parable similitude.
 parcel.
 parget.
 partiall.
 partition division.
 passion suffering.
 passe over one of the Jewes
 feasts.
 pethericall gr. vehement.
 patriarch gr. chiefe Father.
 patrimony Fathers gift.
 patronage defence.
 patronize defend.
 pavilion Tent.
 paucity fewnesse.
 pavement.
 peccavi I have offended.
 peculiar proper.
 pensive sorrowfull.
 penecost gr. satisfactioe.
 perceive.
 peregrination journeying in a
 strange Land.
 peremptory resolute.
 pfect

period end.
 perillous * dangerous.
 permit suffer.
 permittable changeable.
 perpetuity a continuance.
 perplexity trouble, griefe.
 persecute
 persist } continue.
 persevere }
 perspicuous evident.
 participate partake.
 pervert overthrow.
 perreke hatred laid forth.
 perverse toward.
 pelegree a stock.
 petition prayer.
 phantasie imagination.
 pheasant.
 pharisee one of that sect.
 physionomy knowledge by the
 visage.
 physick.
 phrase gr. soyme of speech.
 phrenzie. gr. madnesse.
 philosophy gr. study of wisde-
 dome.
 pigeon.
 pirate sea-robber.
 piety godlinesse.
 pillage spoile in warre.
 pilot * Master guide of a
 ship.
 plaintiffe the complainant.
 planet gr. wandering starre.
 plausible pleasing.
 plentitude fulnesse.
 plume feather.
 plurality more than one.
 possesse.

poirel ornament for a horse
beast.

poet gr. a verse maker.

poetresse a woman poet.

polish decke.

pollute defile.

pomegranate k. offruit.

ponderous weighty.

populous full of people.

postscript written after.

protract deferre.

popular pleasing the
people.

preamble for speech.

precept.

predecessor.

predestinate appoint before.

precious.

precinct compass.

predominant ruling.

preface see preamble.

prejudice hurt.

prejudicate forskalled.

premunire forseiture of
goods.

preparative preparation.

preposterous disorder.

prerogative privilege.

presbytery gr. eldership.

prescript decree.

prescription limitation.

prest ready.

primitive first.

priority.

pristine old.

probation allowance.

prodigious monstrous.

proceed.

profound deepe.

prophane ungodly.

prognosticate foretell.

progeny offspring.

prohibit forbid.

prologue, see preface.

prolix tedious.

prompt ready.

promulgation for publication.

propitiatory sacrifice to part
fle.

propose propound.

propriety property.

prorogue put off.

prostitute set open for unclean
ness.

Prophecie foretelling or
pound.

prophet gr. hee that prophes-
cieth.

prospect a sight afarre off.

proweesse valiantnesse.

prose that writing that is not
verse.

profelyte gr. stranger conuer-
sed.

prostrate fall doونه.

protect defend.

provocation provoking.

provident foreseeing.

prudence wisdom.

psalme heavenly song.

psalmograph } writer of

psalmist. } psalmes.

psalter booke of psalmes

publish set abroad.

publike open.

publican sole-collector.

publication publishing.

purgatorie place of purging.

perſeuit * folloving.
 puiſſant * powerfull.
 putriſie corrupt.
 Quadrangle fourre cornered.
 quadrant ſoure squared.
 queaſh thicke heape.
 quinteſſence chiefe vertue.
 quotidian dailly.
 Rapacity.
 rapine violent catching.
 ratifie eſtabliſh.
 reall.
 receipt.
 receit.
 recogniſſance acknowledge.
 recoile * goe backe
 reconcile bying into ſabour.
 recreate reſreſh.
 redeeme buy againe.
 redemption buying againe.
 reſection reſreſhing.
 reflection caſting backe.
 reſerre put oʒer.
 reſugeſuccour.
 regenerate bozne againe.
 regiment gouernement.
 regiſter calender.
 reject caſt away.
 rejoynder.
 reiterate repeat.
 relate report.
 relation reporting.
 relapſe back-ſliding.
 relaxation reſreſhing.
 reliquiſh forſake.
 remit forgiue.
 remiſſe looſe.
 remorse prick of conſcience.
 reuocate reneue.

renounce * forſake.
 repaſt ſod.
 repeli put backe.
 repeale call backe.
 repoſe put truſt in.
 repreſſe put downe.
 repulſe putting backe.
 repugnancy contrariety.
 repugnant contrary.
 repute account.
 reſigne giue oʒer.
 reſtauration reſtoying.
 reſume take againe.
 reuoke call backe.
 rhetoric Art of Eloquence.
 rhetorician gr. ſkillfull in ſpe-
 toſke.
 rheume gr.
 rogue.
 ruinous ready to fall.
 rudiment firſt inſtruction.
 rupture breach.
 ruſticall clowniſh.
 Sabbath reſt.
 ſacrilege Church robbing.
 ſacrament hoʒ ſigne oʒ oath.
 ſacrifice.
 ſaducee k. ſet ary.
 ſafe conduit ſafe keeping.
 ſaint holy one.
 ſanctification holineſſe.
 ſalubritie wholeſomneſſe.
 ſanctitie.
 ſanctimony holineſſe.
 ſanctuary holy place.
 ſandals gr. ſlipers.
 ſapience wiſedome.
 ſatiety fulneſſe.
 ſatyre nipping verſe.

ſaturitie

Saturday fullness.
 savage wilde.
 lance.
 scalpe pate.
 scarifie lance a soze.
 scepter signe of rule.
 schisme breach.
 schismaticke that moberth a
 schisme.
 scripture writing.
 scruple doubt.
 scrupulous full of doubts.
 scourge.
 scurrility a way scoffing.
 seclude shut out.
 sectary, see schismaticke.
 secondary the second.
 seduce deceiue.
 sedulitie diligence.
 seigniorie lordship.
 seminary a nurcery.
 senator Alderman.
 sensible easily felt.
 sense.
 sensuall brutish.
 sepulchre grave.
 sequele following.
 requester put to an indifferent
 man.
 service.
 sergeant.
 servitude bondage.
 servile slavish.
 severity sharpnesse.
 sexe kind.
 significant plainly signifying.
 simplicity plainnesse.
 sinister unhappy.
 situation placing.

Naughtier.
 Nice.
 Nice.
 soare mount high.
 sociable fellow-like.
 solace comfort.
 solution unloosing.
 society fellowship.
 sollicit moe.
 summary briefe.
 sophister cabiller.
 sorcery.
 soveraigne chiefs.
 spacious large.
 specific signifie.
 speciall.
 spicery.
 spleene gr. mist.
 spongy like a sponge.
 spruce.
 squinancy k. disease.
 station standing.
 stability surenesse.
 stillatory a distilling place.
 stipendary that serbeth for
 wages.
 studious diligent.
 stile manner of speech.
 submisle lowly.
 suborne procures false wit-
 nesse.
 prescribe to write under.
 subtract } take from.
 subtract }
 substitute deputy.
 subtile crafty.
 subversion overthrowing.
 succeed follow.
 suggest prompt.

sulphure **by** *in* stone.
 summarily **by** *in* scap.
 superficies **upper** side.
 superfluous **needle** *in* scap.
 superscription **twisting** above.
 supplant **overt** *in* scap.
 support **beare** up.
 supposition **supposing**.
 suppressie.
 superior **higher**.
 supremacy **chiefe** *in* scap.
 surcharge **overcharge**.
 surmount **exceed**.
 surcingle.
 suspence.
 surplus **see** *over* plus.
 survive **over** live.
 synagogue **place** of assembly.
 tyrophant **tale** bearer.
 synode **a** generall assembly.
 Tabernacle **tent**.
 temerarious **rash**.
 temerity **rashness**.
 temperature **temperateness**.
 temperate **keepe** a meane.
 temperance **sobriety**.
 temple **a** church.
 tempestuous **boysterous**.
 temporize **to** serve the time.
 temporary **for** a time.
 terrestriall **earthly**.
 tenuity **smallness**.
 tetrarch **gr.** government of a
 fourth part.
 tenure **hold**.
 termination **ending**.
 thwite **shave**.
 timerous **fearfull**.
 vertian **every** other day.

testification **witnessing**.
 theology **gr.** *dis* tincty.
 thyme **k.** *beare*.
 tractable **easy** to handle.
 tractate **a** treatise.
 tragedy **a** solemne play.
 tradition **delibering** from one
 to another.
 traffique **bargaining**.
 transfigure **change**.
 transitory **soone** passe away.
 tranquillity **quietness**.
 transerre **convey** over.
 transome **transfigure**.
 transgressie **breake**.
 translate **turne**.
 transport **carry** over.
 transpose **change**.
 triangle **three** cornered.
 tribunall **indgement** seat.
 tripartite **threefold**.
 trivial **common**.
 tribe **company**.
 trompe **deceive**.
 triumph **great** joy.
 triumphant **reioycing** for the
 conquest.
 tribute.
 truce **peace**.
 turbulent.
 tympany **k.** *drum* sic.
 Vacant **void**.
 valour **courage**.
 vanquish **overcome**.
 vapour **moisture**.
 vendable **salable**.
 venerable **worthy** full.
 versifie **make** verses.
 venerable **dearly**.

English Schoole-Master. 85

vesture
vestment } garment.

vile.

vicious.

vile w.

vincible.

victorious that hath gotten

many victories.

vineyard orchard of grapes.

vigilant watchfull.

visitation going to see.

vision sight.

ulcer bile.

union unity.

unite joyne.

universall generall.

urine stale.

unvariable that hath not e-
nough.

vocation calling.

volubility swiftnesse.

voluptuous given to pleasure.

urbanity courtesie.

usurp take unlawfull authori-
ty.

utility profit.

vulgar common.

wages.

wager.

weight.

wrought.

FINIS.



To the Reader.

MY purpose (gentle Reader) was to have spoken somewhat touching the true forming and signification of *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, as those that begin with *Dis*, *Circum*, *Trans*, *In*, &c. And end in *ly*, *tie*, *on*, *ons*, *able*, *ible*, &c. But speciall occasion hath for the present altered my purpose. Also I crave pardon for many faults escaped, especially in the Table, many words being misplaced, and the character mistaken. But I hope the learned will with favour see my purpose; and the unskilfull reap the fruit, untill opportunity may serve to reform it.

If, notwithstanding any former reasons, thou doubtest that thy little childe may have spoyled his Booke before it be learned; thou maist fitly divide it at the end of the second Booke, or thou maist reserve faire the written Copies untill he can read.

If thou thinke me, either for hardnesse of rule, or length of matter, unfit for children; plentifull experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike, before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

Alfredus de fflghelre.
m n o p p p q r s t u v w x,
y z c d

Ad fflghelre de fflghelre
p r s t u v w x y z c d

In the name of the father and of the son and of the holy
ghost amen.



R
My soule cleaue to the dust: O quicken thine
according to thy worde: /

I haue acknowledged my wayes, and thou hast redeemed me:
O teach me thy statutes

Make me to vnderstande the waye of thy commaund-
ments, and so shall I talke of thy wonderfull workes

My soule melteth awaye for very heavynesse, com-
fort thou me according vnto thy worde:

Take from me the waye of lying, and cause thou
me to make mine of thy lawe: /

I haue chosen the way of truth, and thy iudgements
haue I layde before me /

I haue sitted vnto thy testimonies, O lord: confound
me not.

I will praise the waye of thy commaundments
when thou shalt sell my heart at libertie: /

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